

1945

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STATE OF FLORIDA
FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1945

WILSON T. SOWDER, M. D.
Florida State Health Officer

FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Jacksonville, Florida
1946

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His Excellency, MILLARD F. CALDWELL
Governor of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

Sir:

I beg to hand you herewith a report of the Florida State Board
of Health for the period of January 1, 1945, to December 31, 1945,
inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,
HERBERT L. BRYANS, M. D.
President

Jacksonville, Florida
March 31, 1946

The Honorable HERBERT L. BRYANS, M. D., President
Florida State Board of Health
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Dr. Bryans:

The year 1945 has been an eventful one for the Florida State Board of Health. It was marked by the retirement of Dr. Henry Hanson on September 15. Dr. Hanson had served with the Florida State Board of Health in various capacities and at different times since 1909. He was State Health Officer for the periods 1929 to 1935 and 1942 to 1945. He was recognized as an international authority on tropical diseases.

The end of the war brought the State Board of Health many new problems but in a way it widened the opportunities for developing a better health program in the state. Many persons formerly with the State Board of Health returned from the armed forces. The recruiting of new trained personnel was stepped up.

Changes in the administrative setup of the State Board of Health were made. The Bureau of Epidemiology and the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control were consolidated under a new Bureau of Preventable Diseases. The Bureau of Public Health Nursing was placed under the Bureau of Local Health Service as a Division. The Bureau of Health Education was put under Administration as a Division. A personnel Supervisor was appointed to keep personnel records and to recruit new personnel, and to promote greater efficiency amongst all employees by various means. Provision was made for the appointment of a Purchasing agent. Plans were made to provide new buildings for the central office of the State Board of Health and for its branch laboratories. Plans were made for the development of a Nutrition Program. A grant of \$33,400.00 was secured from the Commonwealth Fund for a Training Center for technical personnel at Gainesville. Four District Offices were opened up and personnel employed to serve the needs, as far as possible, of the 32 counties in the state not having a full-time county health unit. By making economies in the central office more funds were distributed for use in the various counties of the state than had ever before been made available. This was made possible by an increased appropriation from the State Legislature.

It is believed that the public health program in Florida faces a new era of expansion and intensification of effort in the eradication of the preventable causes of disease. The people of the state and the elected officials of the state have shown themselves

willing to support an expanded health program here. It is believed that the year 1946 will see many substantial gains in the fight for better health in Florida.

More detailed reports of various sub-divisions of the State Board of Health follow.

Respectfully submitted,
WILSON T. SOWDER, M. D.
State Health Officer

Jacksonville, Florida
March 15, 1946

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PREVENTABLE DISEASES

R. F. SONDAG, M. D., Director

On October 30, 1945 a reorganization of various bureaus and divisions within the State Board of Health was effected, and with this reorganization, the Bureaus of Epidemiology and Venereal Disease Control were abolished. A Bureau of Preventable Diseases was created to carry on the functions formerly done by the Bureau of Epidemiology and Venereal Disease Control. A Division of Venereal Disease Control was established within the Bureau of Preventable Diseases. At a later date, if funds become available, it is anticipated that a Division of Cancer Control and a Division of Industrial Hygiene will be established within the Bureau of Preventable Diseases.

At the present time, all activities of the new Bureau of Preventable Diseases are being carried on by the staff of the abolished Bureau of Venereal Disease Control; however, future plans provide for an epidemiologist, an expert physician on cancer control, and a physician well-trained in industrial hygiene.

The present annual report incorporates the epidemiological activities for 1945 and those of the Division of Venereal Disease Control, which follows. The activities in connection with cancer control and industrial hygiene were in the embryonic stage during 1945. A complete summary of these activities will be incorporated in the 1946 annual report.

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

Tempus fugit! In this issue a year ago, emphasis was placed on hastening V-Day over VD. Since that time, we have seen V-E Day and V-J day, but V-Day over VD is one battle which remains to be won. During the war, important gains were made on all fronts—medical, educational, moral and community action. Now that hostilities have ceased, it is the feeling of many that the consolidated lines and effective barriers built on sound public health principles need not be extended into the postwar era. In many areas where there has been an almost complete crackdown on organized prostitution, there has been a tendency to ease up now that the war is over. There are no indications that regress will be made on the medical and educational fronts. Medical science continues its unrelenting warfare on the two most prevalent venereal diseases—syphilis and gonorrhea. Education, too, continues right in stride with medical science by informing young and old alike of the needless waste and misery caused by venereal diseases. Considerable reinforcements though are needed on the moral and community action fronts. The moral aspect of venereal disease control is rightfully the responsibility of the home, church, and the school. It must be emphasized again that what is still lacking is not the quality of the effort made, but the quantity, particularly on the moral and community action fronts.

In 1918 a general relaxing of measures to curtail venereal diseases followed the armistice and the rate of infection reached epidemic proportions. We must not let this history repeat itself. A similar upswing is already beginning. Now that all hostilities have ceased, it is believed that the VD rate in the United States will rise. This anticipated increase in venereal diseases forecast the extent of the VD control problem to be faced by civilian agencies in the immediate future. During the war, the Army and Navy had control over eight million men and carried out a comprehensive VD control program. During the past six months and during the next six to eight months, over five million of these men, all in the age groups with the highest incidence of venereal diseases, will be discharged to civilian life. The Army has taken steps to make sure that the number of men discharged with infectious venereal diseases will be held to a minimum. Civilian agencies, health departments, and private physicians must accept the responsibility of this increased burden by providing substitute VD control procedures of at least comparable intensiveness. Failure to do so will almost surely result in increased civilian rates.

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL 3

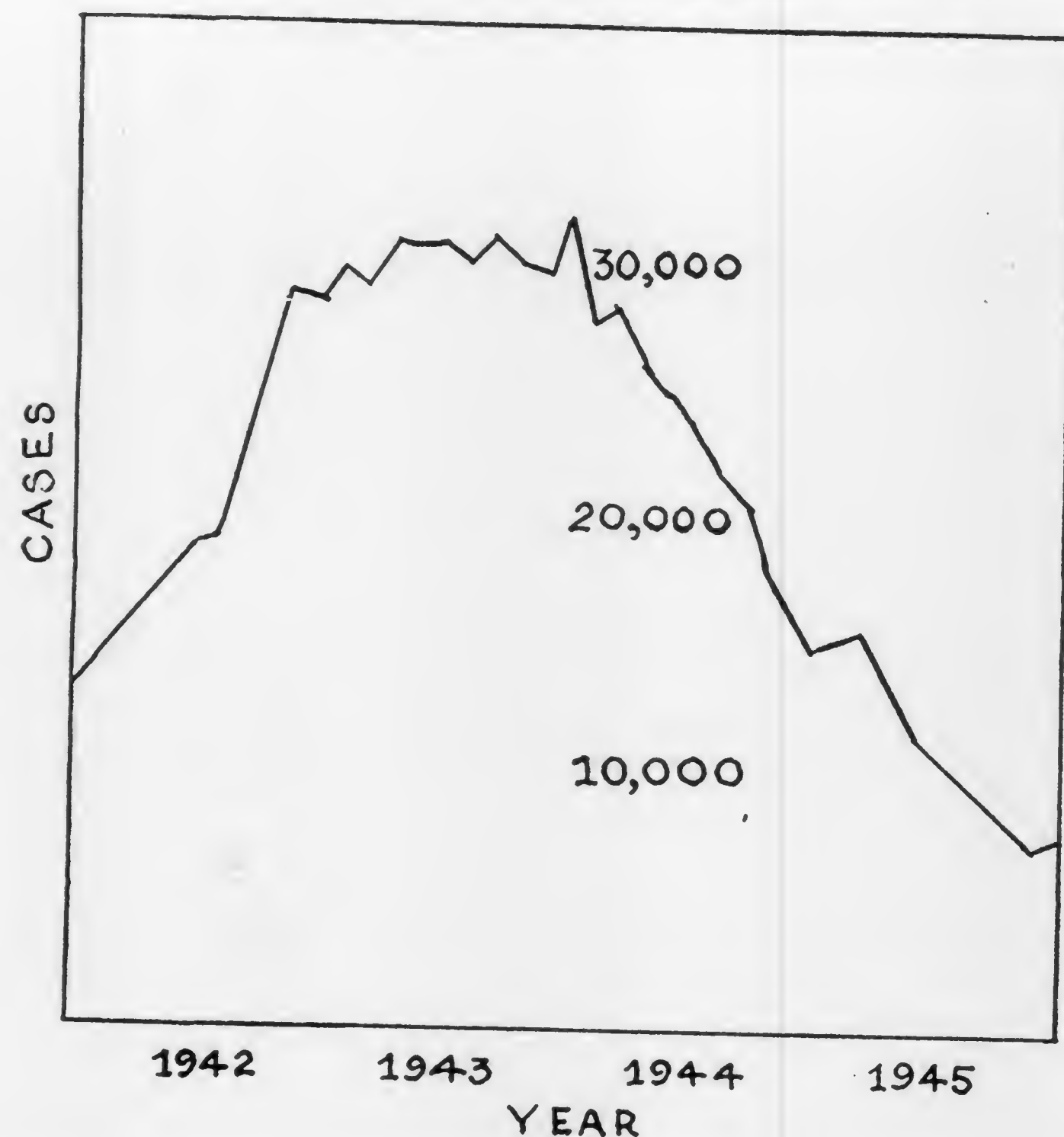
In each large Separation Center public health representatives are stationed to interview all separated veterans with a positive blood test or a history of syphilitic infection, before or during the the veteran's career. Before these men are separated, they are instructed to report to a nearby Rapid Treatment Center. When their disease is not in an infectious stage, they are instructed to report to the nearest health department, if additional examination and follow-up work are indicated.

At the beginning of the past year, the new drug penicillin was used rather sparingly, but as the year progressed, this drug became available in increasing amounts, enabling more patients to be treated with this new therapeutic agent. Penicillin, prior to April 1, was only available to the Rapid Treatment Centers, but after this date, it was distributed to all health departments, venereal disease clinics, and private physicians for the treatment of gonorrhea.

During the month of April, too, the four-hour treatment scheduled for the treatment of gonorrhea was introduced to health departments, clinics, and private physicians. The treatment of syphilis with penicillin requires injections at three-hour intervals for approximately ten days, patients while under treatment requiring hospitalization and constant medical supervision; thereby, precluding the use of this drug on an ambulatory basis in health departments, clinics, and private physicians' offices. The Bureau of VD Control, therefore, does not distribute penicillin for the treatment of syphilis, and these patients must be referred to the Rapid Treatment Centers for their treatments. With the introduction of the four-hour treatment schedule for gonorrhea and the ease with which this treatment can be carried out in the health departments, clinics, and private physicians' offices, all health departments were requested to treat all gonorrhea patients in their clinics.

After July 1, admissions to the Rapid Treatment Centers were restricted to syphilis patients only. Since the earlier forms of syphilis are mostly amenable to the intensive types of therapy, admissions to the Rapid Treatment Centers were limited to primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis. Early congenital syphilis and asymptomatic neurosyphilis patients were also acceptable for admission in the Rapid Treatment Centers. A glance at the tables presented in this issue will disclose that there has been a marked decrease in the case load of the clinics throughout the State. This does not necessarily mean that the clinics no longer have any work to do. On the contrary they are about as busy now as they were when the case load was at its peak. Em-

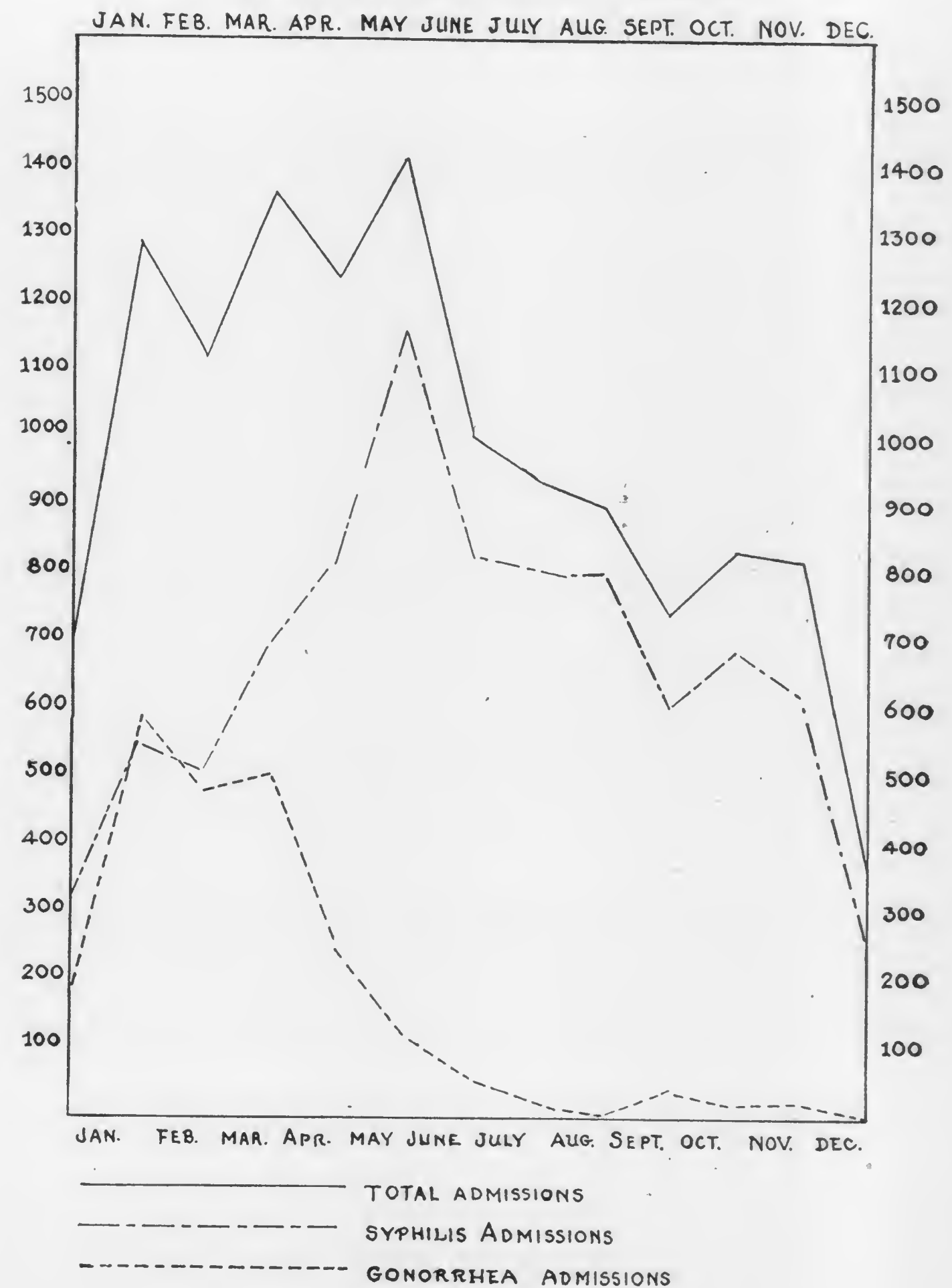
GRAPH 1.—NUMBER OF CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE UNDER TREATMENT IN CLINICS BY MONTH—1942-1945.



phasis is now placed on referring patients to the Rapid Treatment Centers, rather than treating patients by the standard fifty-two week method. Clinics are now being used more for diagnostic and follow-up activities rather than for treatment. From statistics thus far presented, we can be assured that at least 90% of the patients admitted to the Rapid Treatment Centers for syphilitic treatment finished the prescribed course; whereas, less than 25% of the patients treated on an out-patient basis by means of the standard fifty-two week method finished the prescribed course.

Although there was no decrease in the total number of anticipated admissions at the Rapid Treatment Centers, it was de-

GRAPH 2.—NUMBER OF CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE ADMITTED TO FLORIDA RAPID TREATMENT CENTERS DURING 1945, BY MONTH.



cided to close the Rapid Treatment Center at Wakulla. A few patients were admitted during the month of January, but by March 31 this center was entirely closed and all equipment moved

During 1945 the Legislature met and enacted into law a Premarital-Prenatal Bill which became effective on October 1. Although approximately three months' time was allowed to prepare for the provisions of these laws, considerable delays were encountered in having the various forms printed, which, in turn, delayed the distribution of these forms. As with many new laws, considerable confusion was at first experienced throughout the State in interpreting and carrying out the provisions of the laws, but after a few weeks' operation, very few complaints were registered, and the laws are now taken in stride. Tables showing the number of persons examined under the premarital and prenatal laws are presented in this issue.

Now that the war is over, everyone should hold firmly to the great public health and law enforcement gains made during the war and pledge greater confidence and determination in an all-out effort to emphasize the moral and community action fronts. This must be done by everyone, if good conduct and moral standards are to be upheld. Failure to do so will interrupt the gains made in the control of venereal diseases and almost surely place Florida back on the unenviable list of states with VD rates. This should never happen.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF CASES OF SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA REPORTED
BY COUNTY, 1941-1945.

County	1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	Syp.	Gon.	Syp.	Gon.	Syp.	Gon.	Syp.	Gon.	Syp.	Gon.
Alachua.....	378	19	965	105	784	118	348	65	307	187
Baker.....	118	6	76	20	45	10	31	25	30	1
Bay.....	241	34	412	255	553	422	437	454	323	863
Bradford.....	284	19	182	97	199	86	193	97	134	11
Brevard.....	122	6	168	2	419	91	73	33	120	40
Broward.....	797	54	773	110	742	231	479	258	349	216
Calhoun.....	1	0	26	2	48	5	9	1	6	
Charlotte.....	29	3	170	8	65	33	15	17	5	1
Citrus.....	20	10	17	0	170	11	13	7	16	30
Clay Ex.....	142	19	62	61	108	48	155	66	40	5
Camp Blanding.....	176	899	329	1,478	316	1,875	69	91	143	4
Collier.....	58	2	190	1	35	14	23	3	18	4
Columbia Ex.....	84	10	59	8	714	24	88	31	64	4
Government Hospital.....	0	0	0	0	69	2	17	0	0	0
Dade.....	3,228	485	4,229	522	4,459	1,349	2,588	2,016	1,724	2,444
DeSoto.....	68	1	264	14	166	47	53	50	43	4
Dixie.....	18	0	74	1	215	0	14	5	27	3
Duval.....	2,973	419	3,516	2,115	6,214	3,032	3,909	1,826	2,470	2,388
Naval Air Base.....	27	93	31	428	36	503	43	529	62	70
Escambia.....	765	260	661	514	792	1,127	812	1,487	641	1,937
Flagler.....	81	5	79	11	94	8	108	55	173	7
Franklin.....	117	2	96	30	117	158	142	675	85	18
Gadsden Ex.....	259	11	199	56	299	40	120	53	348	29
State Hospital.....	231	0	172	0	183	1	159	0	155	0
Gilchrist.....	99	1	42	0	4	1	1	0	4	
Glades.....	174	5	110	7	18	8	32	6	29	
Gulf.....	252	8	148	16	143	13	84	13	46	2
Hamilton.....	223	18	77	50	3	0	3	6	14	1
Hardee.....	34	0	96	17	36	5	34	10	16	
Hendry.....	3	0	205	6	181	57	135	24	240	2
Hernando.....	20	0	53	0	142	2	9	5	3	1
Highlands.....	211	3	344	35	299	260	183	280	107	15
Hillsborough.....	1,827	221	2,437	803	2,920	1,430	1,417	1,815	1,205	2,170
Holmes.....	6	0	18	1	51	0	51	14	30	
Indian River.....	47	2	210	11	279	16	68	22	153	40
Jackson.....	342	30	237	109	211	133	113	164	50	169
Jefferson.....	112	0	432	42	201	64	78	47	79	10
LaFayette.....	4	0	7	1	14	0	4	1	2	
Lake.....	382	8	611	97	380	95	201	96	199	12
Lee.....	1	650	108	286	39	149	41	101	127	
Leon.....	438	50	659	1,111	450	687	359	1,128	309	1,121
Levy.....	679	1	301	15	152	62	10	3	65	20
Liberty.....	1	0	4	0	7	1	0	1	1	
Madison.....	84	0	235	13	476	38	16	4	118	40
Manatee.....	175	3	503	35	218	187	178	84	184	24
Marion.....	262	6	359	27	1,026	77	263	111	242	395
Martin.....	47	0	66	2	95	8	7	0	83	15
Monroe.....	38	24	147	80	308	171	142	220	117	228
Nassau.....	246	9	309	59	201	126	114	102	90	30
Okaloosa.....	4	14	140	24	171	248	61	224	42	164
Okeechobee.....	13	0	2	2	72	0	36	12	18	16
Orange Ex.....	791	133	1,023	629	850	846	580	313	781	415
Florida T. B. Sanat.....	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
Osceola.....	6	132	3	113	9	6	4	16	6	
Palm Beach.....	1,479	41	1,245	258	1,274	335	2,324	353	2,069	814
Pasco.....	66	0	114	2	175	4	55	3	31	
Pinellas.....	1,087	38	1,111	277	927	596	370	319	268	279
Polk.....	421	2	690	34	1,135	245	526	161	552	336
Putnam.....	45	2	401	6	320	39	82	37	193	67
Saint Johns.....	59	0	264	10	213	36	137	33	222	77
Saint Lucie.....	229	2	127	14	339	105	165	42	160	113
Santa Rosa.....	81	4	58	27	55	18	33	88	13	38
Sarasota.....	233	14	570	83	181	46	139	53	91	78
Seminole.....	215	6	1,169	104	589	210	335	197	546	174
Sumter.....	43	1	227	14	190	165	85	6	93	24
Suwannee.....	55	4	259	9	377	10	0	4	34	17
Taylor.....	132	18	301	75	127	58	62	110	26	172
Union.....	4	4	24	1	20	1	11	7	15	12
State Prison.....	0	0	0	0	238	5	89	2	144	0
Volusia.....	129	8	944	83	660	260	310	186	350	460
Wakulla.....	94	0	85	15	111	290	16	21	15	11
Walton.....	43	4	164	12	46	45	58	69	55	48
Washington.....	2	0	45	0	141	22	47	55	42	57
Quarantine Hospitals.....	0	0	0	0	271	616	0	0	0	0
GRANT TOTAL.....	21,258	3,048	30,104	10,165	33,540	16,925	19,087	14,351	16,546	18,008

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF VENEREAL DISEASE CASES UNDER TREATMENT IN CLINICS BY MONTH, 1942-1945.

MONTH	YEAR			
	1942	1943	1944	1945
January.....	13,393	30,218	27,943	16,475
February.....	14,317	29,956	28,631	16,932
March.....	15,715	31,311	26,117	14,677
April.....	16,912	31,156	25,611	12,711
May.....	18,186	31,255	24,475	12,413
June.....	19,248	31,296	21,538	11,020
July.....	19,461	30,710	19,823	10,781
August.....	22,600	31,412	19,864	9,708
September.....	24,633	30,472	18,287	8,365
October.....	27,743	30,008	18,303	8,805
November.....	29,236	30,076	17,943	7,890
December.....	29,227	32,285	16,172	**8,000
TOTAL.....	250,671	370,105	264,707	137,777

*Includes Rapid Treatment Centers.

**Estimated.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF VENEREAL DISEASE CASES REPORTED IN FLORIDA, BY DISEASE AND YEAR, 1941-1945.

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Chancroid	Granuloma Inguinale	Lymphopathia Venereum
1941	21,258	3,048	154	76	49
1942	30,104	10,165	453	135	124
1943	33,540	16,295	844	251	254
1944	19,087	14,351	535	217	248
1945	16,546	18,088	722	244	197

(Out of State Cases Excluded)

TABLE 4.—MONTHLY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT IN FLORIDA, BY YEAR 1941-1945.

YEAR	Monthly Average of Patients Under Treatment in Clinics
1941	12,600
1942	20,131
1943	30,655
1944	22,059
1945	11,481

TABLE 5.—SEROLOGIC TESTS FOR SYPHILIS AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS FOR GONORRHEA—FLORIDA STATE LABORATORIES, 1941-1945.

YEAR	SYPHILIS	GONORRHEA
1941	908,360	43,591
1942	1,239,399	58,936
1943	948,299	89,249
1944	839,200	017,915
1945	761,837	106,360*

*Includes 25,725 cultures.

TABLE 6.—DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS, AS TO SOURCE AND KIND FURNISHED FOR 1943-1944-1945.

DRUGS	DISTRIBUTED TO PRIVATE PHYSICIANS		DISTRIBUTED TO CLINICS, HOSPITALS		DISTRIBUTED TO OTHERS		TOTAL DISTRIBUTED	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
Maparsen (in doses).....	54,877	36,270	536,510	398,820	591,387	435,090	247,760	3,505
Neosarsphenamine (in doses).....	9,492	3,260	31,000	9,095	40,492	12,355	1,050	5,160
Sulfarsphenamine (in doses).....	370	155	3,640	2,760	4,010	2,915	11,490	278,830
Tryparsamide (in doses).....	500	940	9,190	10,550	9,690	555,190	200,190	3,367,500
Bismuth (in cc).....	77,260	37,470	743,430	517,720	820,650	1,059,000	3,635,500	108,609
Sulfathiazole (in grams).....	21,500	4,000	588,000	1,055,000	609,500	1,059,000	2,927,500	108,609
Distilled Water (in cc).....	552,200	318,600	3,083,300	3,048,900	2,783,200	107,862	0	0
Penicillin (in vials)*.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*100,000 Oxford units to the vial.

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TABLE 7.—ADMISSIONS AND READMISSIONS TO FLORIDA RAPID TREATMENT CENTERS, ACCORDING TO DISEASE, STAGE OF INFECTION, RACE AND SEX, BY CENTER BY MONTH, 1945.

CENTER		MONTH	DISEASE AND STAGE OF INFECTION													RACE		SEX		
			Primary and Secondary Syphilis	Early Latent Syphilis	Late and Latent Syphilis	Congenital Syphilis	All Other Syphilis	Total Syphilis	Gonorrhea Alone	Other Venereal Diseases	Diagnostic and Post Treatment Observation	No Venereal Disease	Syphilis Readmissions	Gonorrhea Readmissions	Total Readmissions	Total Admissions and Readmissions	White	Non-White	Male	Female
Ocala Rapid Treatment Center			38	279	18	8	6	349	194	11	4	8	4	0	4	570	143	427	344	326
	January	50	235	17	31	10	343	152	1	2	9	0	0	0	520	123	397	317	303	
	February	52	277	62	17	35	443	146	6	4	29	0	0	0	628	161	467	283	345	
	March	55	404	84	13	0	556	42	5	0	47	7	8	19	672	95	577	323	349	
	April	78	601	111	36	0	826	24	5	0	37	8	6	16	908	78	830	517	391	
	May	63	413	68	25	0	559	14	10	0	41	14	4	21	645	76	569	290	355	
	June	57	344	66	36	46	559	20	10	15	45	5	3	10	658	74	584	327	331	
	July	82	408	45	23	25	583	8	6	8	36	7	3	10	658	74	584	327	331	
	August	51	302	33	33	33	427	17	10	8	39	12	2	14	515	57	604	373	278	
	September	93	251	33	25	36	438	15	6	14	30	11	1	12	515	85	464	275	240	
	October	86	209	27	12	40	374	15	2	65	44	9	5	11	515	77	438	255	260	
	November	63	54	10	4	9	140	6	8	17	21	9	2	11	203	56	147	122	81	
	December																			
SUB-TOTAL			768	3,777	574	238	240	5,597	653	94	139	386	86	34	131	7,000	1,066	5,934	3,467	3,533
Pensacola Rapid Treatment Center			53	58	13	7	3	134	253	1	0	9	9	70	79	476	224	252	171	305
	January	50	45	10	7	1	113	214	11	0	6	3	48	52	396	158	238	128	268	
	February	63	69	26	8	0	158*	220	7	0	15	13	65	79	479	172	307	193	286	
	March	60	96	20	7	4	187	115	0	0	5	7	38	51	358	122	236	144	214	
	April	61	137	43	18	0	259	61	0	0	9	16	23	39	368	111	257	165	203	
	May	60	91	21	12	0	184	39	0	0	6	16	10	26	235	88	167	112	143	
	June	40	90	12	9	2	153	8	1	0	7	3	0	3	172	23	149	70	102	
	July	35	67	22	7	6	137	4	2	0	8	4	0	4	155	20	135	58	97	
	August	46	45	5	6	9	111	22	4	0	0	4	0	4	141	39	102	61	80	
	September	56	73	8	6	12	155	12	4	0	0	6	0	6	183	56	127	71	112	
	October	55	62	19	3	15	154	12	7	0	6	6	0	6	183	49	134	83	100	
	November	55	62	19	3	15	154	12	7	0	6	6	0	6	183	49	134	83	100	
	December	18	17	3	3	3	44	2	1	0	6	4	0	4	57**	14	43	24	33	
SUB-TOTAL			597	850	202	93	55	1,789*	962	38	0	81	91	254	353	3,223	1,076	2,147	1,280	1,943

TABLE 7 (Continued).—ADMISSIONS AND READMISSIONS TO FLORIDA RAPID TREATMENT CENTERS, ACCORDING TO DISEASE, STAGE OF INFECTION, RACE AND SEX, BY CENTER BY MONTH, 1945.

CENTER	MONTH	DISEASE AND STAGE OF INFECTION												RACE		SEX			
		Primary and Secondary Syphilis	Early Latent Syphilis	Late and Latent Syphilis	Congenital Syphilis	All Other Syphilis	Total Syphilis	Gonorrhea Alone	Other Venereal Diseases	Diagnostic and Post Treatment Observation	No Venereal Disease	Syphilis Readmissions	Gonorrhea Readmissions	Total Readmissions	Total Admissions and Readmissions		White	Non-White	
Jacksonville Rapid Treatment Center	January	28	20	16	7	0	71	148	3	0	2	20	2	23	247	139	108	106	141
	February	24	15	19	3	0	61	126	2	0	3	11	5	17	209	107	102	99	110
	March	31	41	18	7	0	97	144	1	0	3	10	3	15	260	115	145	117	143
	April	28	26	28	3	0	86	110	2	0	5	12	1	14	217	95	122	92	125
	May	32	20	22	2	0	76	49	0	0	4	14	0	16	145	84	61	62	83
	June	35	27	25	9	0	94	9	0	0	2	13	0	13	120	55	65	45	75
	July	27	25	21	4	19	96	4	0	16	1	4	0	4	121	64	57	54	67
	August	21	17	23	2	22	85	3	2	11	3	9	0	9	113	70	43	41	62
	September	30	13	21	0	12	76	4	2	9	2	7	0	7	100	55	45	46	54
	October	44	26	18	3	14	105	3	2	10	8	17	0	17	145	76	69	80	65
	November	40	23	15	3	12	93	3	1	14	8	8	0	8	127	62	65	77	50
	December	39	18	6	0	3	66	3	0	2	13	5	0	5	89	44	45	50	39
SUB-TOTAL		377	271	232	43	83	1,006	606	17	62	54	130	11	148	1,893	966	927	879	1,014
TOTAL ALL CENTERS	January	119	357	47	22	9	554	595	15	4	19	33	70	106	1,293	506	737	521	772
	February	124	295	46	41	11	517	492	25	4	18	14	53	69	1,125	388	737	444	681
	March	146	387	106	32	35	698*	510	14	4	47	23	68	94	1,367	448	919	593	774
	April	143	526	132	23	5	829	267	10	0	57	26	47	84	1,247	312	935	559	688
	May	171	758	176	36	0	1,161	134	7	0	48	38	29	71	1,421	273	1,148	744	677
	June	146	531	114	45	0	837	62	10	0	51	43	14	60	1,020	219	801	447	573
	July	134	459	99	49	67	808	32	11	31	53	12	3	23	951	161	790	451	500
	August	138	492	90	32	53	805	15	10	19	47	20	3	25	919	127	792	472	447
	September	127	360	59	14	54	614	43	16	17	41	23	2	25	756	147	609	383	373
	October	193	350	59	34	62	698	30	12	24	44	34	1	35	834	217	626	392	451
	November	181	294	61	18	67	621	30	10	79	56	23	6	29	825	188	637	415	410
	December	120	89	19	7	15	250	11	9	19	40	18	8	20	349	114	235	196	153
TOTAL		1,742	4,898	1,008	374	378	8,392	2,221	149	201	521	307	304	632	12,116	3,100	9,016	5,617	6,994

*Apparent error in Pensacola's report. Total figures are correct.

**Pensacola RTC closed December 31, 1945. No Patients were admitted after December 21, 1945.

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

TABLE 8.—NUMBER AND RESULT OF SEROLOGIC TESTS FOR SYPHILIS PERFORMED IN COMPLIANCE WITH PREMARITAL AND PRENATAL BLOOD TEST LAW, BY MONTH—FLORIDA STATE LABORATORIES.

MONTH	PREMARITAL				PRENATAL			
	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Total
October.....	131	2,168	16	2,315	75	1,341	7	1,423
November.....	191	2,931	42	3,164	92	2,001	13	2,106
December.....	231	3,082	47	3,360	57	1,714	14	1,785
TOTAL.....	553	8,181	105	8,839	224	5,056	34	5,314
Percent.....	6.25	92.56	1.19	100	4.22	95.13	.65	100

TABLE 9.—MARRIAGES PERFORMED BY COUNTIES MY MONTHS, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1943, 1944, 1945.

COUNTIES	OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
	1943	1944	1945*	1943	1944	1945*	1943	1944	1945*
STATE.....	4,253	3,639	1,883	3,986	3,691	2,412	4,605	4,175	2,929
Alachua.....	56	28	36	62	34	22	74	39	34
Baker.....	63	71	2	53	55	1	64	74	2
Bay.....	70	56	22	90	67	22	92	91	19
Bradford.....	42	38	16	21	31	23	33	37	18
Brevard.....	30	37	23	28	35	22	25	50	30
Broward.....	226	193	98	203	164	121	232	195	165
Calhoun.....	9	12	3	10	6	3	15	14	6
Charlotte.....	13	9	6	8	13	2	19	16	11
Citrus.....	9	10	5	18	4	9	6	18	11
Clay.....	26	35	13	29	39	13	33	45	10
Collier.....	11	15	3	11	21	4	10	22	1
Columbia.....	25	24	19	29	25	16	27	47	12
Dade.....	552	469	362	473	481	442	528	553	514
DeSoto.....	13	7	2	13	9	8	20	16	12
Dixie.....	10	4	1	7	7	3	3	9	7
Duval.....	487	444	219	476	453	294	522	472	295
Escambia.....	276	230	97	228	216	119	238	223	150
Flagler.....	16	24	8	17	20	12	28	31	6
Franklin.....	21	20	4	27	19	6	22	25	13
Gadsden.....	42	27	6	26	30	16	44	31	16
Gilchrist.....	12	13	3	5	9	4	12	9	11
Glades.....	18	8	1	8	14	9	10	10	8
Gulf.....	9	14	1	5	15	3	18	17	3
Hamilton.....	13	13	1	8	14	2	9	12	1
Hardee.....	16	11	13	18	19	21	21	25	20
Hendry.....	6	9	2	4	10	3	8	4	6
Hernando.....	22	17	4	20	16	18	16	9	21
Highlands.....	53	39	16	38	44	21	71	52	20
Hillsboro.....	392	311	204	373	339	252	461	375	334
Holmes.....	19	15	2	14	10	4	13	15	5
Indian River.....	20	29	8	20	25	16	27	40	16
Jackson.....	33	49	6	51	40	6	44	56	18
Jefferson.....	13	6	4	15	22	4	15	17	9
LaFayette.....	7	3	1	3	3	3	3	5	3
Lake.....	33	37	17	43	34	18	38	34	24
Lee.....	44	43	16	55	44	21	75	47	27
Leon.....	101	79	19	116	83	20	108	85	37
Levy.....	10	16	2	18	9	6	11	8	11
Liberty.....	3	4	1	1	2	1	6	0	0
Madison.....	24	13	7	11	17	8	20	26	7
Manatee.....	41	24	15	53	44	22	64	32	39
Marion.....	50	33	16	51	36	22	64	29	35
Martin.....	23	11	5	18	19	8	30	11	12
Monroe.....	49	51	18	52	67	38	54	42	49
Nassau.....	24	23	5	21	23	5	26	29	3
Okaloosa.....	45	36	12	38	35	6	44	52	8
Okeechobee.....	6	12	3	24	8	5	10	5	12
Orange.....	184	139	94	173	129	133	167	145	151
Osceola.....	39	32	11	24	32	23	45	36	19
Palm Beach.....	166	117	85	154	147	88	214	167	130
Pasco.....	25	21	16	26	31	25	24	27	38
Pinellas.....	159	158	85	143	130	104	183	143	107
Polk.....	143	123	69	142	127	120	176	147	154
Putnam.....	36	32	9	20	34	18	35	36	26
St. Johns.....	59	50	23	50	34	16	60	42	26
St. Lucie.....	35	38	11	37	36	13	45	48	19
Santa Rosa.....	41	32	10	40	26	18	41	28	17
Sarasota.....	48	29	16	44	30	27	57	36	31
Seminole.....	57	59	17	45	43	35	64	62	25
Sumter.....	12	17	9	21	17	7	17	24	4
Suwannee.....	29	15	11	13	10	7	30	24	7
Taylor.....	15	4	4	15	4	4	22	23	6
Union.....	8	15	0	9	11	1	11	21	3
Volusia.....	65	61	59	62	78	53	59	64	69
Wakulla.....	9	6	0	12	11	3	6	7	5
Walton.....	10	8	2	11	12	7	13	20	8
Washington.....	30	18	5	15	19	6	23	21	16

*1945 figures are provisional.

TABLE 10.—BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL—ANNUAL REPORT—1945
REPORT OF SYPHILIS ACCORDING TO STAGE OF INFECTION, PREGNANCY STATUS, RACE AND SEX, SOURCE OF REFERENCE
AND AGE GROUPS, BY COUNTIES AND FO STATE.

COUNTY	By Stage of Infection						By Race and Sex						Source of Ref.		By Age Group						Total					
	Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Latent	Late		Cong.	Not Stated	Total	Pregnancy	White		Colored		Total	* Clinic or Inst.	Priv. M.D.	Not Stated	0-9	10-19		20-29	30-39	40-49	50-Over	
					C. N. S.	Other					M	F	M	F												
Alachua.....	12	36	174	48	6	20	8	3	307	3	12	17	135	141	2	397	301	6	11	3	60	127	60	26	20	307
Baker.....	0	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	30	0	1	4	5	17	3	30	24	6	5	0	5	12	4	1	3	30
Bay.....	13	52	138	104	2	5	9	0	323	6	42	37	104	138	2	323	282	41	1	4	64	152	66	25	11	323
Bradford.....	12	19	63	31	0	1	6	2	134	3	16	24	40	54	0	134	127	7	4	3	38	46	28	10	5	134
Brevard.....	7	10	66	20	1	1	7	2	120	0	0	15	44	61	0	120	99	21	2	5	30	48	28	13	4	120
Broward.....	22	30	206	65	1	13	9	3	349	7	18	25	156	135	13	349	280	69	7	7	62	149	89	27	11	349
Calhoun.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charlotte.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citrus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collier.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dade.....	4	15	27	6	0	1	1	1	48	0	1	1	11	10	0	18	33	8	0	0	1	2	7	3	4	16
DeSoto.....	125	113	655	627	49	35	46	74	1,724	5	238	172	579	718	17	1,724	54	10	2	20	201	660	421	258	6	1,724
Dixie.....	2	7	9	4	0	1	1	0	27	1	2	5	14	17	5	27	18	25	2	1	5	13	13	7	2	43
Duval.....	2	7	9	4	0	1	1	0	27	1	2	5	14	17	5	27	18	25	2	1	5	13	13	7	2	43
Escambia.....	149	232	770	759	6	97	60	397	2,470	44	343	311	773	1,019	24	2,470	26	492	142	31	366	901	593	276	161	2,470
Flagler.....	72	96	243	163	15	24	21	7	641	11	84	83	174	293	7	641	552	89	17	137	267	124	59	24	641	
Franklin.....	43	13	22	5	0	0	2	0	85	1	15	4	42	15	9	85	74	11	1	16	24	38	43	30	85	
Gadsden.....	44	51	215	20	3	0	14	1	348	7	5	10	129	203	3	348	333	15	2	17	105	146	60	18	1	348
Gilchrist.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glades.....	1	1	20	6	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	1	22	5	0	27	29	0	0	0	2	18	8	1	0	27
Gulf.....	2	10	20	9	1	0	3	1	46	2	2	5	11	28	0	46	46	0	0	0	11	22	6	4	0	46
Hamilton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardee.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hendry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hernando.....	3	1	204	8	0	20	3	1	240	1	3	7	3	29	0	240	9	7	0	1	3	14	2	1	3	240
Hillsborough.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holmes.....	27	10	58	8	0	4	0	0	107	5	15	13	36	43	0	107	81	26	1	0	18	45	32	7	0	107
Indian River.....	180	83	393	379	6	66	43	55	1,205	29	206	164	415	401	19	1,205	1,067	138	19	11	163	496	291	153	72	1,205
Jackson.....	3	0	13	10	0	2	7	2	30	0	15	6	4	5	0	30	30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson.....	2	6	109	14	5	0	7	3	153	1	3	8	15	21	0	153	128	25	9	5	16	51	49	16	7	153
Lafayette.....	2	13	54	4	0	0	4	0	79	2	2	3	29	45	0	79	74	5	3	0	13	36	9	5	1	79
Lake.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
.....	19	9	62	58	2	17	8	24	199	4	11	25	76	80	7	199	141	58	22	3	38	56	15	1	14	199

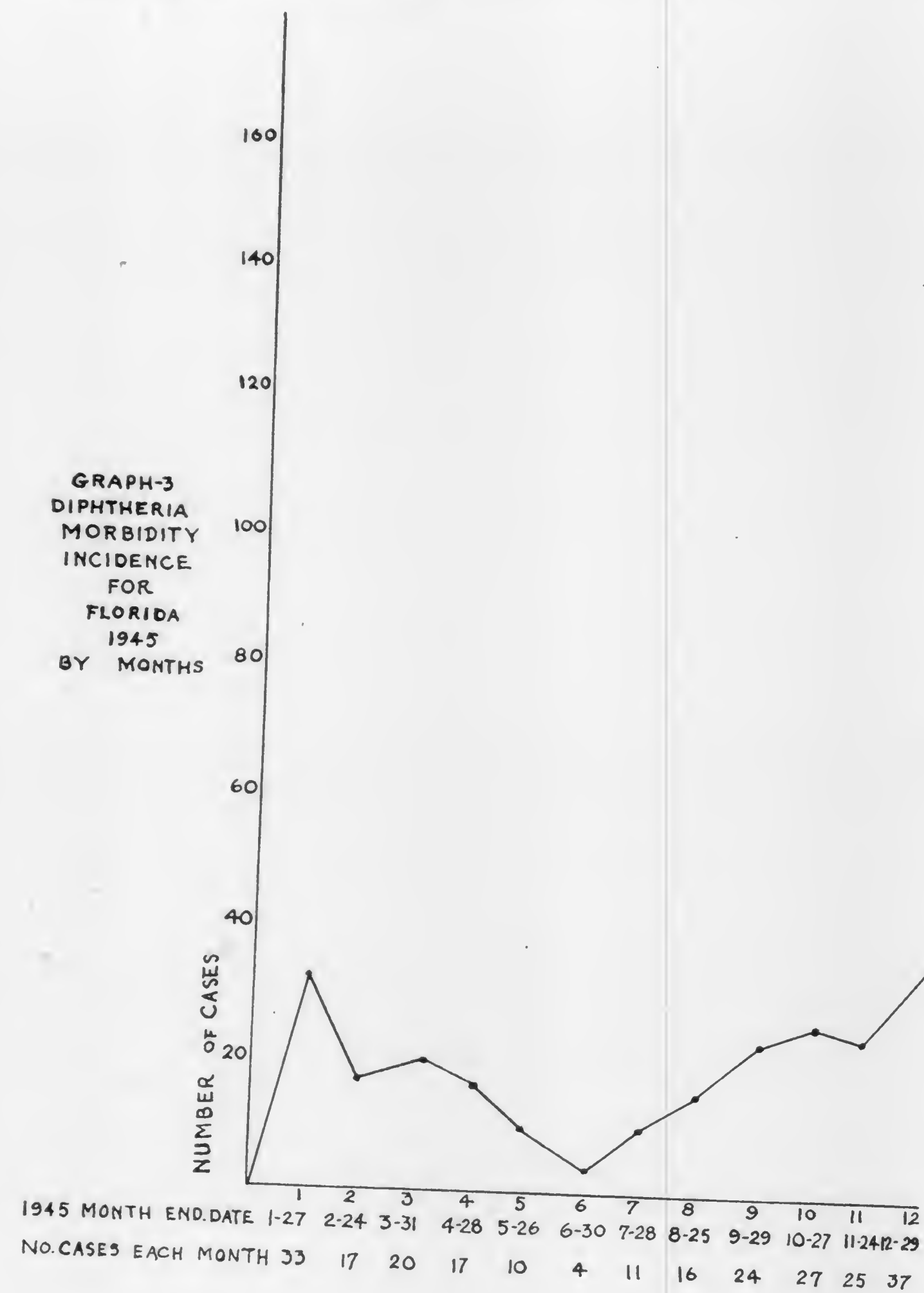
TABLE 10 (Continued)—BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL—ANNUAL REPORT—1945
REPORT OF SYPHILIS ACCORDING TO STAGE OF INFECTION, PREGNANCY STATUS, RACE AND SEX, SOURCE OF REFERENCE
AND AGE GROUPS, BY COUNTIES AND FOR STATE.

COUNTY	By Stage of Infection					By Race and Sex					Source of Ref.		By Age Group												
	Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Late Latent	Total	Pregnancy	White		Colored		Total	* Clinic or Inst.	Priv. M. D.	Not Stated	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Over	Total			
							M	F	M	F															
Lee.....	6	13	46	21	0	3	9	101	2	103	7	11	28	53	2	91	10	2	6	34	19	11	1	9	101
Leon.....	51	43	141	44	0	1	1	309	0	309	26	22	98	161	2	284	25	12	2	158	37	19	11	9	309
Levy.....	5	13	35	10	0	0	0	65	0	65	3	2	24	36	0	56	9	0	0	29	15	7	3	3	65
Liberty.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison.....	4	14	97	39	0	2	16	118	7	125	4	1	30	82	1	118	157	3	5	34	36	31	6	3	118
Manatee.....	16	14	97	39	0	11	4	184	6	190	15	18	84	66	1	184	157	27	2	20	77	45	25	11	184
Martin.....	10	24	138	59	0	2	7	242	3	245	10	11	98	122	1	242	21	22	0	63	85	42	13	6	242
Monroe.....	5	5	42	13	1	8	2	83	0	83	3	2	44	28	6	83	81	2	1	0	35	24	13	4	83
Nassau.....	12	6	57	30	1	4	3	117	3	120	18	15	32	51	1	117	116	1	0	14	57	29	12	4	117
Okaloosa.....	10	12	15	44	2	3	4	90	8	98	2	9	31	48	0	90	36	54	10	20	18	18	14	9	90
Okechobee.....	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	18	0	18	0	0	7	9	0	18	18	0	0	4	6	5	2	1	18
Orange.....	30	59	371	176	7	29	34	781	15	796	47	58	310	333	33	781	586	195	20	102	338	76	33	781	
Osceola.....	1	0	7	5	0	0	0	16	0	16	2	4	5	8	2	16	11	5	2	9	11	4	1	1	16
Palm Beach.....	49	64	1,147	691	2	59	32	2,069	2	2,071	53	39	1,303	668	6	2,069	1,942	24	9	397	566	203	50	2	2,069
Pasco.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinellas.....	11	21	100	105	0	11	12	268	17	285	31	29	71	137	0	268	181	87	3	96	69	33	26	26	268
Polk.....	28	48	308	131	0	13	11	552	7	559	60	49	175	229	39	552	248	304	84	188	126	53	26	552	
Putnam.....	8	13	83	72	2	13	17	193	5	198	39	38	52	69	3	193	109	84	5	52	51	23	16	193	
St. Johns.....	2	3	136	47	2	13	17	222	3	225	8	8	126	77	3	222	212	10	0	43	91	51	21	11	222
St. Lucie.....	3	6	96	36	1	11	3	160	3	163	0	0	79	63	17	160	156	4	10	22	69	42	10	5	160
Santa Rosa.....	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	13	1	14	1	7	45	31	1	13	10	3	0	38	22	9	9	0	13
Sarasota.....	2	9	46	19	0	8	3	91	1	92	1	9	41	22	0	91	76	15	1	3	38	22	9	9	91
Seminole.....	11	19	99	15	3	9	5	546	2	548	12	16	184	261	73	546	504	42	258	113	91	34	9	546	
Seminole-Seminole.....	1	3	36	40	0	7	4	93	0	93	2	9	31	44	2	93	45	48	1	34	29	11	9	93	
Sumter.....	4	3	17	3	2	4	0	34	2	36	5	2	10	17	0	34	32	2	0	10	11	5	2	34	
Suwannee.....	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	26	0	26	0	0	5	13	0	26	25	1	7	7	3	3	0	26	
Taylor.....	1	3	9	4	1	0	0	15	1	16	4	1	1	1	0	15	13	2	0	12	2	0	0	15	
Union.....	25	33	134	114	0	8	10	350	2	352	35	48	104	156	7	350	313	37	24	120	66	47	35	350	
Volusia.....	2	1	21	11	0	0	0	15	2	17	1	1	5	8	0	15	13	2	1	0	2	0	0	15	
Wakulla.....	6	7	25	17	0	1	2	55	1	56	1	6	9	23	0	55	54	1	18	17	8	0	0	1	55
Walton.....	4	9	11	11	1	1	4	42	0	42	6	6	5	17	0	42	39	3	0	11	18	5	2	42	
Washington.....	0	0	16	43	2	90	2	155	1	156	8	5	52	24	66	155	155	0	9	24	33	43	45	155	
State Hospital.....	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	144	0	144	21	3	107	9	4	144	143	0	141	0	0	0	0	1	144
State Prison.....	106	4	27	0	0	0	0	143	0	143	93	0	50	0	0	143	143	0	0	108	21	3	1	0	143
Camp Blanding.....	53	1	4	12	0	0	0	62	3	65	40	1	21	9	0	62	62	0	3	42	4	3	1	0	62
Naval Air Station.....	11	16	28	12	3	10	0	96	3	99	34	18	35	9	0	96	78	18	4	40	23	7	11	96	
Out of State.....																									
Florida-TOTAL.....	1,254	1,306	7,108	4,417	131	675	489	16,642	248	16,890	1,714	1,421	6,527	6,584	396	16,642	13,947	2,695	949	237	2,462	3,825	1,707	884	16,642

*Includes unknown source of Reference.

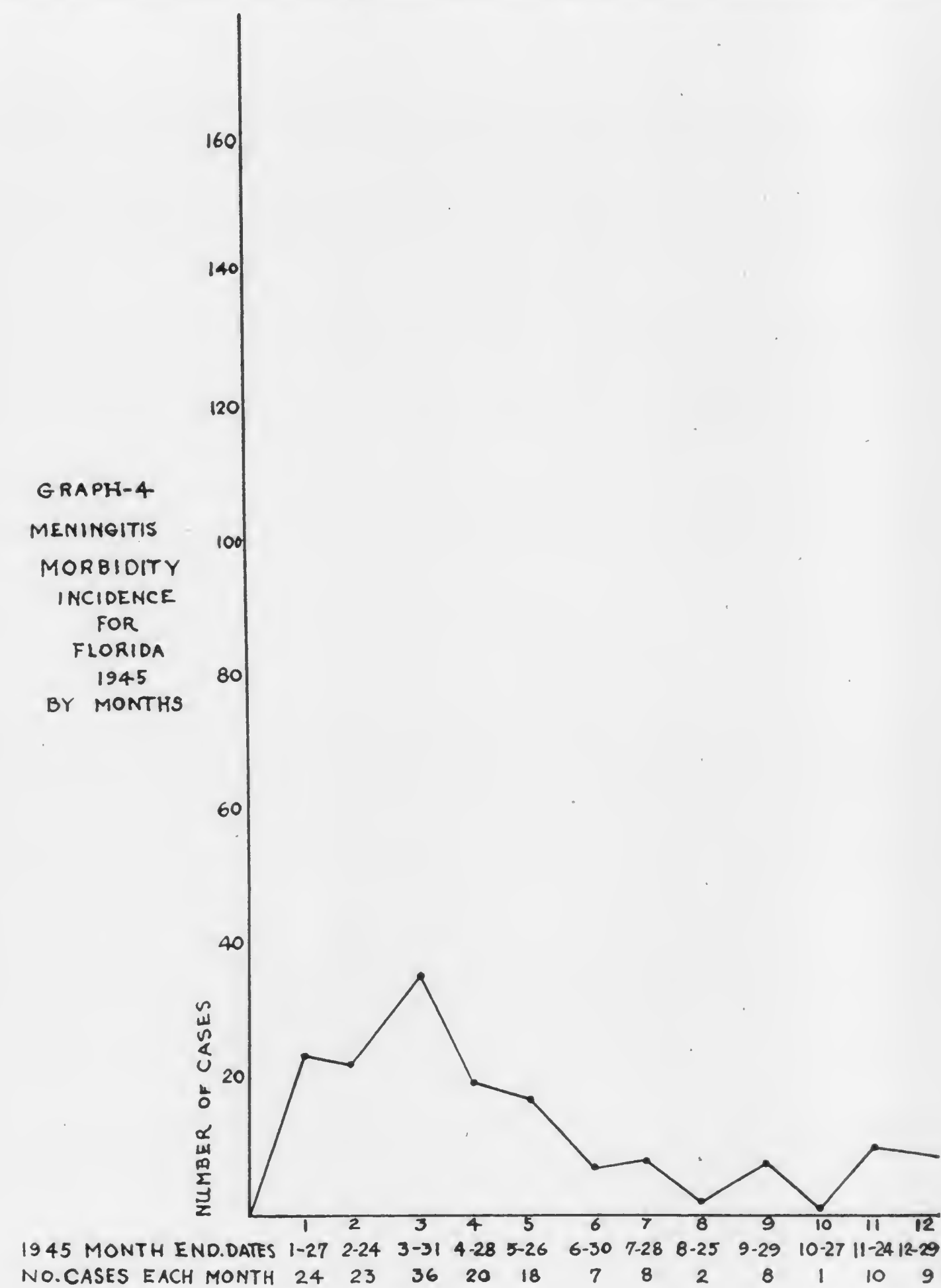
EPIDEMIOLOGY

For the first ten months of 1945, the epidemiological activities were directed by Dr. E. F. Hoffman. Only one senior clerk formerly with the Bureau of Epidemiology was retained to tabulate morbidity reporting.



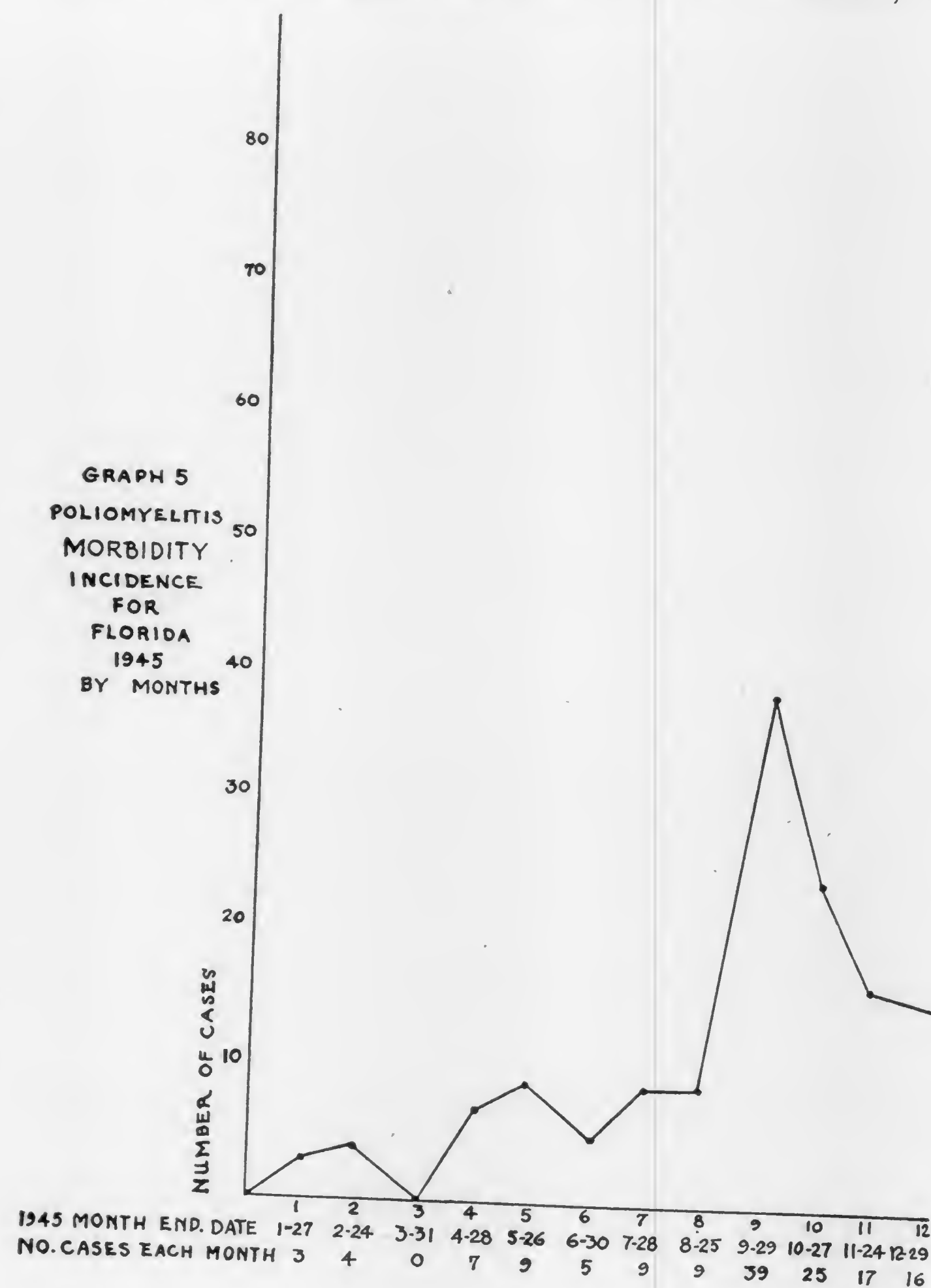
Many forms previously used by the Bureau of Epidemiology were abolished, and with the assistance of a committee on forms, new and less complicated records were created. Most of these forms will be put to use during the early part of 1946.

With the creation of less complicated records, it is anticipated that morbidity reporting from private physicians and health of-



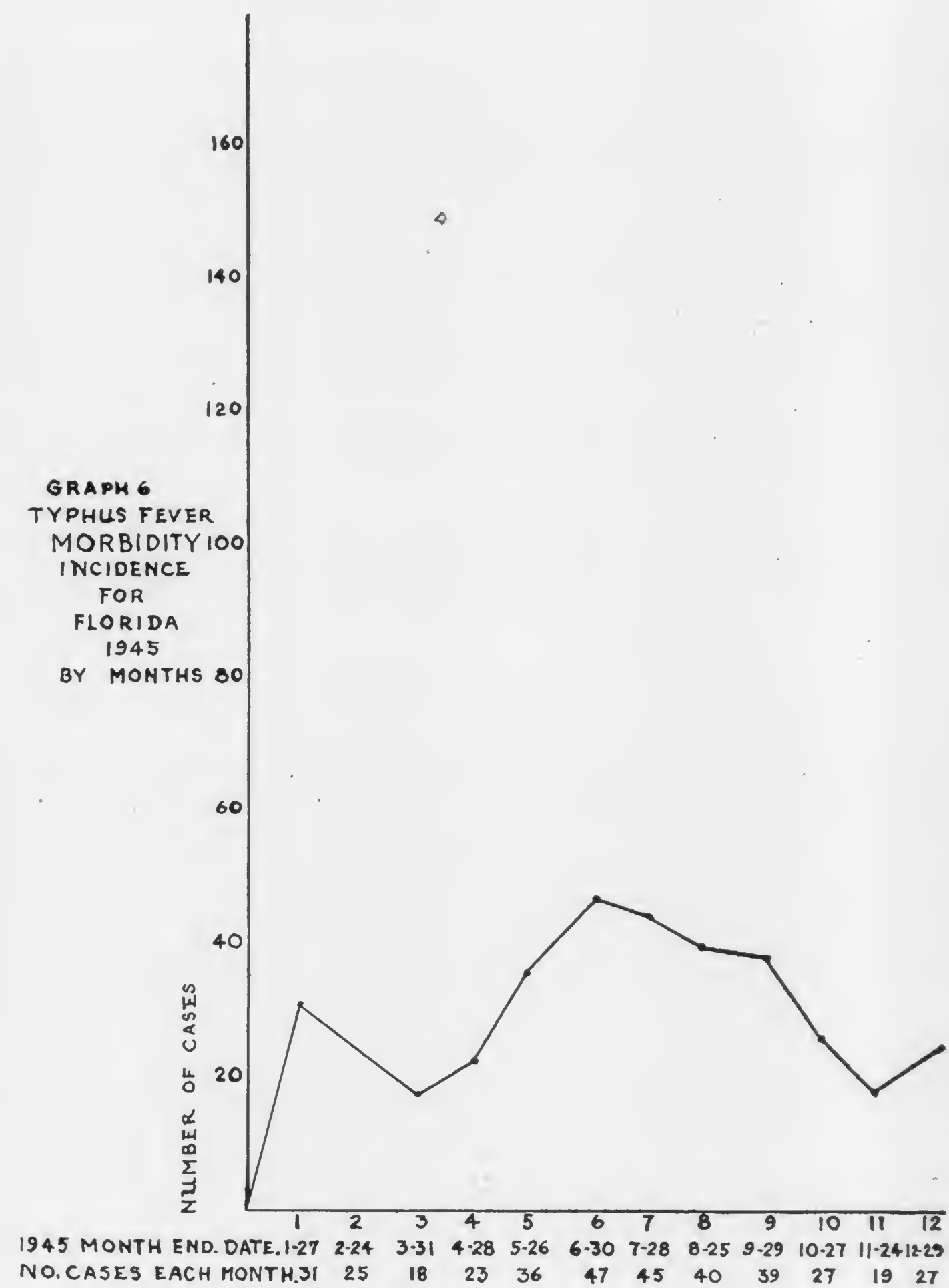
ficers will be more productive. In the past, morbidity reporting, epidemiological investigations, and follow-up left much to be desired.

The Health Certificate, too, was revised by the committee on records and the practice of filing a copy of the health card in the State Board of Health was abolished. In the future, file

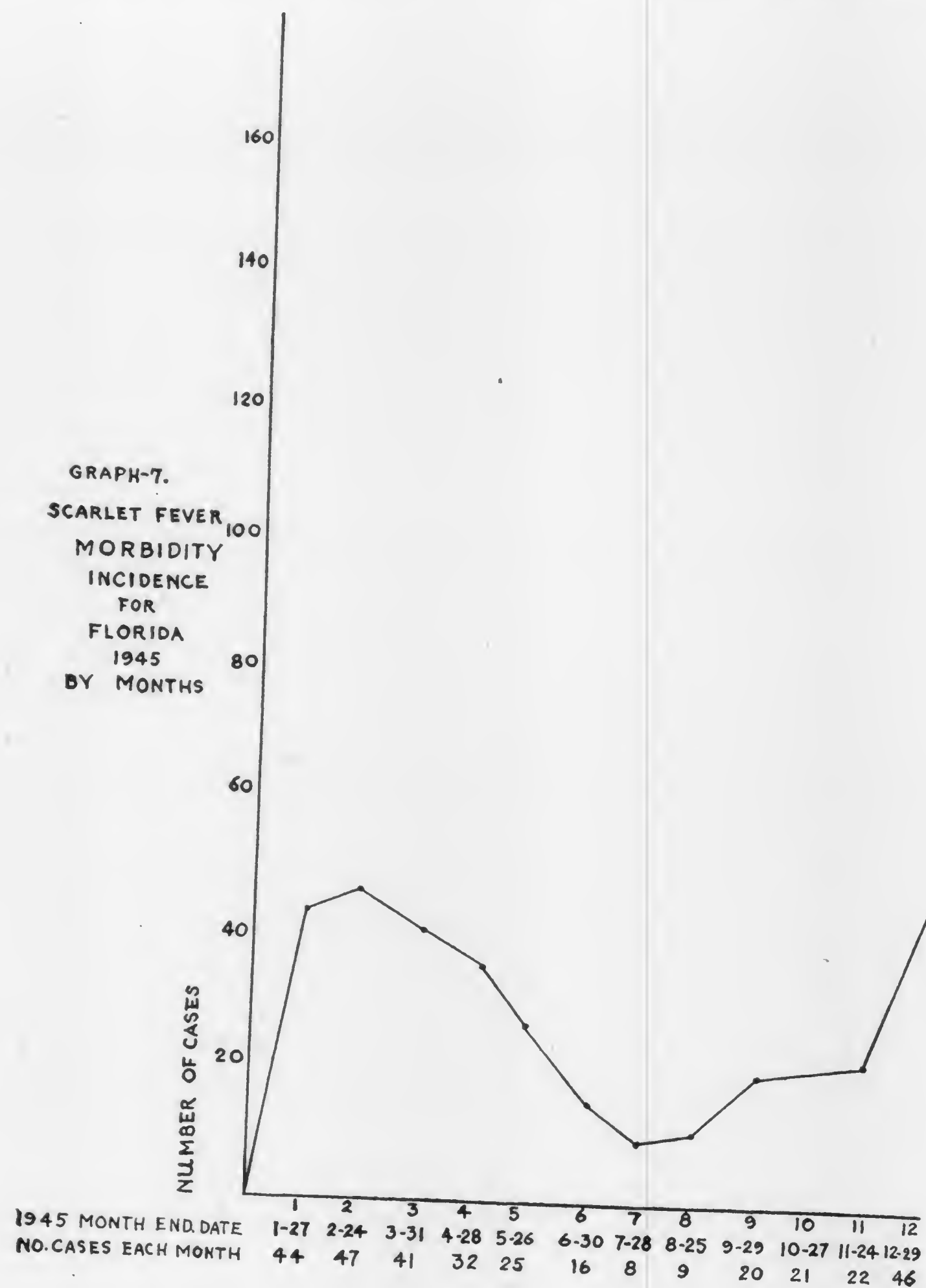


copies will be retained only in the county health department.

Line graphs and spot maps showing the rise and fall of morbidity incidence for the more dangerous communicable diseases are included in this report. There were no unusual rises in morbidity incidence, other than seasonal fluctuations, except for a local epidemic of typhoid fever in the Fort Pierce area.



As to the future, every effort shall be made to further reduce or eliminate those preventable diseases for which there are specific immunizing agents. Continued efforts will be made to provide the necessary specific immunizing agents to the private or clinic physicians for free distribution and admin-



istration to all susceptible age groups. With a little effort on the part of all physicians and health officers, morbidity reporting should be better than any time in previous history.

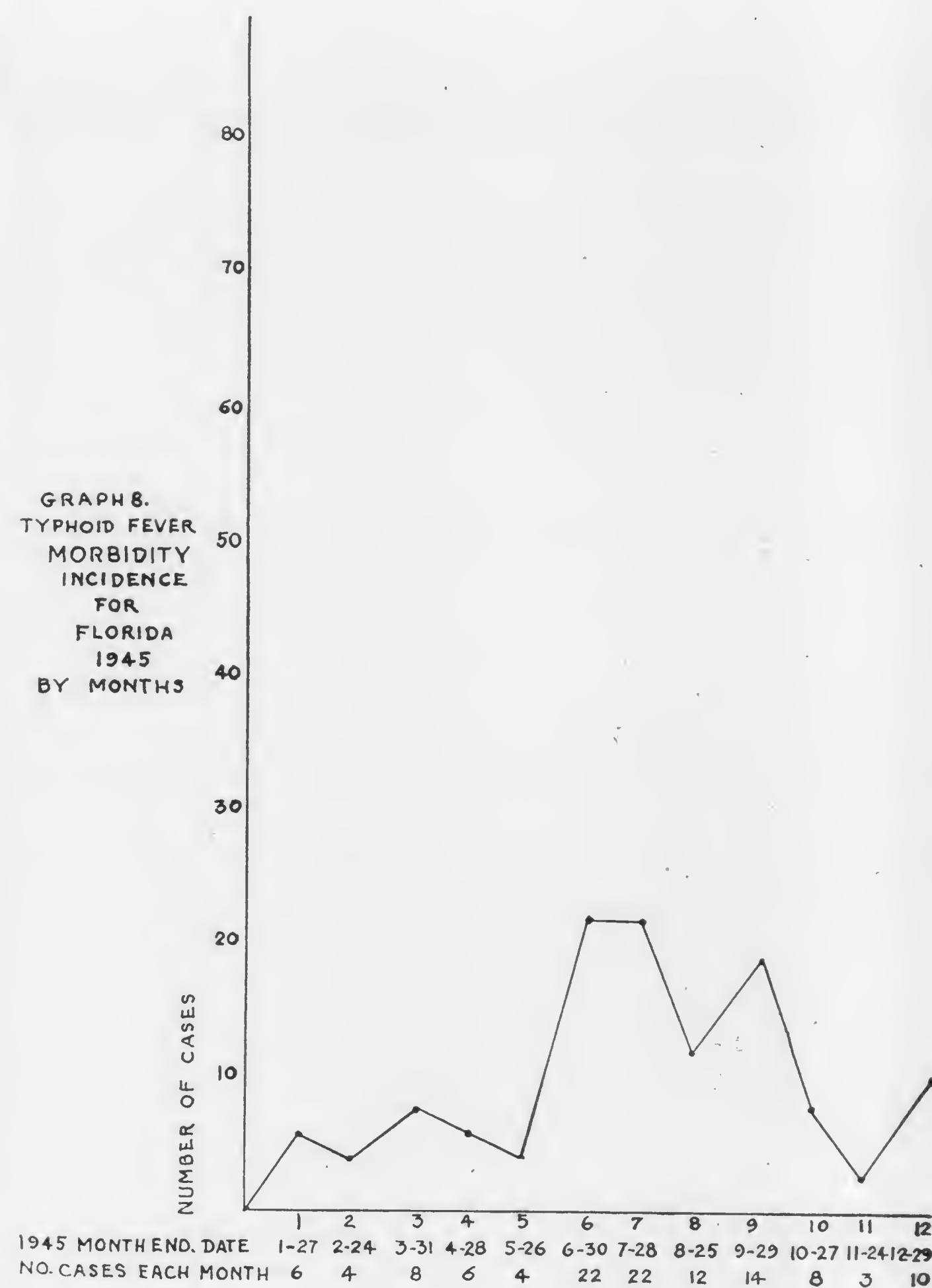


TABLE 11.—MORBIDITY OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE YEAR 1945

COUNTIES	State Population 2,012,046	Diphtheria	Influenza	Meningitis	Poliomylitis	Puerperal Inf.	Smallpox	TB, Pulmon.	TB, Other	Typhoid	Brill's or Typhus Fever	Rky. Mtn. Spot Fever	Malaria	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Optal. Neo	Chancroid	Granuloma In.	Lympho. Ven.	Hookworm	Pneumonia All Forms	Paratyphoid
TOTAL THIS YEAR	0	241	130	166	143	1	0	1,073	13	124	377	0	27	*16,546	*18,088	23	722	244	197	4,576	1,105	23
Alachua	26,241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	5,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bay	44,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradford	12,388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brevard	17,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward	43,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	7,484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charlotte	3,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citrus	4,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	7,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collier	3,745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	15,037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dade	294,445	36	47	18	51	0	0	302	3	6	5	0	2	1,724	2,444	7	146	40	21	246	594	0
DeSoto	7,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dixie	5,932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duval	245,123	27	8	19	9	0	0	179	3	14	39	0	0	2,432	3,093	5	81	30	19	402	0	0
Escambia	87,335	22	0	6	7	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	1,934	1,934	1	35	22	17	108	64	0
Flagler	2,205	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	7,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	184	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadsden	28,456	5	5	1	0	0	0	21	0	1	1	0	0	503	298	2	6	9	6	39	21	0
Gilchrist	3,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glades	1,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf	7,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	8,384	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardee	8,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hendry	4,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hernando	4,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highlands	14,397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,205	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hillsborough	201,987	35	2	19	5	0	0	116	1	12	61	0	0	1,205	2,176	0	68	3	29	41	331	0
Holmes	13,303	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian River	8,065	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	33,325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	10,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 11 (Continued).—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE YEAR 1945.

COUNTIES	State Population 2,012,046	Diphtheria	Influenza	Meningitis	Poliomylitis	Puerperal Inf.	Smallpox	TB, Pulmon.	TB, Other	Typhoid	Brill's or Typhus Fever	Rky. Mtn. Spot Fever	Malaria	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Optal. Neo	Chancroid	Granuloma In.	Lympho. Ven.	Hookworm	Pneumonia All Forms	Paratyphoid
Lafayette	3,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	24,795	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee	20,959	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leon	26,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	309	868	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levy	10,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberty	2,831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	13,897	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manatee	24,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	29,769	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin	6,136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	19,889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nassau	10,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okaloosa	15,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okeechobee	7,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	781	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	77,314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,069	814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osceola	8,671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach	80,932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pasco	13,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	552	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinellas	99,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Folk	89,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	17,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Johns	18,962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Lucie	13,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarasota	14,674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seminole	18,383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunrise	9,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumter	15,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor	9,358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	6,932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volusia	48,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wakulla	3,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walton	13,185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	11,185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*County Totals include reports from Military Bases.

TABLE 12.—CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WEEKS FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA, 1945.*

[illegible]

TABLE 12 (Continued).—CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WEEKS FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA, 1945.*

[illegible]

TABLE 12 (Continued).—CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WEEKS FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA, 1945*

DISEASE	Total for Year	JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH				APRIL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		T	1 Week	2 Week	3 Week	4 Week	T	5 Week	6 Week	7 Week	8 Week	T	9 Week	10 Week	11 Week	12 Week	13 Week	T	14 Week	15 Week	16 Week	17 Week	18 Week	19 Week	20 Week	21 Week	22 Week	23 Week	24 Week	25 Week	26 Week	27 Week	28 Week	29 Week	30 Week	31 Week																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Anthrax.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12 (Continued).—CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WEEKS FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA, 1945*

DISEASE	Total for Year	JANUARY Week				FEBRUARY Week				MARCH Week				APRIL Week								
		T	1	2	3	T	4	5	6	T	7	8	9	10	11	T	12	13	14	15	16	17
Puerperal Infection.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal.....	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rickettsial Diseases.....	377	31	5	17	5	4	25	12	4	4	18	5	3	1	6	3	0	0	5	4	4	10
Brill's or Typhus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rocky Mtn. Spot Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Salmonella.....	23	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Paratyphoid Fever.....	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other.....	336	44	13	14	6	11	47	14	11	7	15	4	1	7	7	6	1	3	10	9	15	
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina).....	46	6	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Septic Sore Throat.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Smallpox (Variola).....	31	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	3	
Tetanus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trachoma.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tuberculosis.....	1,073	88	8	31	18	107	28	36	29	14	88	19	15	20	18	16	0	0	0	0	0	
Pulmonary.....	13	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Forms.....	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Tularia.....	124	6	0	2	2	2	0	1	3	0	8	1	1	4	1	1	6	4	1	0	0	
Typhoid Fever.....	27	4	0	1	1	2	3	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	4	
Undulant Fever.....	115	19	1	14	1	3	15	4	3	4	17	1	7	1	5	3	10	1	2	3	15	
Vincent's Angina.....	477	55	4	25	17	9	56	19	3	19	15	85	29	18	27	22	57	5	24	13	4	
Whooping Cough (Pertussis).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yellow Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Helminths.....	4,576	337	23	87	151	81	400	65	45	144	755	51	99	248	204	153	514	126	227	88	73	
Ankylostomiasis (Hookworm).....	225	30	14	9	3	4	16	2	3	0	11	45	8	4	3	22	8	23	3	8	9	
Ascariasis (Roundworm).....	153	15	1	6	1	7	9	4	2	2	1	9	1	2	2	1	3	11	2	1	4	
Giardiasis (Giardia Lambliia).....	57	4	0	3	1	0	8	3	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	2	
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread).....	15	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Teniasis (Tapeworm).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tenia Echinococcus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hydatid Disease.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other (Fish, Dog, Rat, Pork, Beef).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trichinosis (Trichinella Spiralis).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trichuriasis (Whipworm).....	49	5	2	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	
Diastomatosis (Flukes).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shistomiasis (Swimmer's Itch).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

*Venereal Diseases Excluded.

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TABLE 12 (Continued).—CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WEEKS FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA, 1945*

DISEASE	MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST				
	T	18	19	20	21	T	22	23	24	25	T	27	28	29	30	T	31	32	33	34
Anthrax.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer.....	38	10	9	9	10	57	8	2	25	15	53	8	9	9	7	33	0	5	5	16
Catarrhal Fever.....	139	24	69	30	16	38	13	4	7	5	12	6	0	5	1	6	0	2	0	0
Cholera, Asiatic.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye).....	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dengue.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile.....	10	3	1	1	4	3	4	1	1	1	11	2	0	5	1	5	6	0	1	2
Diphtheria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amebiasis.....	7	1	2	2	3	6	1	1	2	0	13	4	2	7	0	4	0	1	3	0
Bacillary.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis (Epidemic).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas.....	3	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German Measles (Rubella).....	21	7	10	3	1	5	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	2
Glanders.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza.....	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaundice, Infectious.....	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles (Rubeola).....	46	12	12	8	14	33	7	4	1	1	21	8	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1
Meningitis.....	18	3	7	5	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumps (Parotitis).....	153	36	41	36	40	81	23	13	25	6	14	8	10	9	185	37	14	15	22	6
Mycosis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actinomycosis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blastomycosis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pellagra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia.....	90	17	27	24	22	89	20	2	39	6	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broncho.....	15	3	1	8	3	21	1	0	6	1	13	3	5	6	11	20	36	5	6	17
Lobar.....	14	5	3	2	4	11	1	0	8	0	7	1	2	2	2	17	18	2	2	11
Other.....	61	9	8	14	15	57	19	1	25	5	2	8	3	1	3	8	1	1	3	3
Polymyositis.....	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	3	0
Psittacosis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

TABLE 12 (Continued).—CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WEEKS FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA, 1945*

DISEASE	MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST				
	T	18	19	20	21	T	22	23	24	25	T	27	28	29	30	T	31	32	33	34
Puerperal Infection.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases.....	36	4	5	18	9	47	10	6	12	10	45	11	12	16	6	40	0	16	5	10
Brill's or Typhus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mtn. Spot Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmonella.....	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	25	3	8	8	6	16	3	2	5	2	8	1	2	2	3	9	2	2	2	3
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Septic Sore Throat.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Varicella).....	4	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tetanus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis.....	75	12	21	27	15	118	36	23	18	28	70	19	15	12	24	63	14	18	16	15
Pulmonary.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Forms.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tularia.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undulant Fever.....	8	1	3	1	1	6	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
Vincent's Angina.....	33	13	7	6	7	59	16	8	17	15	40	4	1	0	1	31	11	11	3	2
Whooping Cough (Pertussis).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helminths.....	339	116	31	104	88	295	39	76	102	56	139	27	34	51	27	197	76	54	6	61
Ankylostomiasis (Hookworm).....	11	1	1	3	6	19	2	1	13	2	8	1	3	1	3	6	0	5	4	1
Ascariasis (Roundworm).....	5	0	1	0	4	15	4	5	2	3	10	4	2	3	1	6	0	3	1	0
Giardiasis (Giardia Lambia).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread).....	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenia Echinococcus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Hydatid Disease).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (Fish, Dog, Rat, Pork, Bee).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis (Trichinella Spiralis).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diastomatosis (Flukes).....	13	3	3	2	5	6	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shistomiasis (Swimmer's Itch).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Venereal Diseases Excluded.

TABLE 12 (Continued).—CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WEEKS FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA, 1945*

[illegible]

TABLE 12 (Continued).—CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WEEKS FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA, 1945*

DISEASE	SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER						
	T	35	36	37	38	39	T	40	41	42	43	T	44	45	46	47	T	48	49	50	51	52
Puerperal Infection.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Animal.....	39	14	3	8	7	7	27	5	3	12	7	19	3	6	0	10	27	5	14	0	7	1
Rickettsial Diseases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brill's or Typhus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mtn. Spot Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmonella.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	5	0
Other.....	20	3	2	7	6	2	21	2	7	5	3	22	7	5	0	10	40	7	24	0	5	10
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina).....	9	3	0	3	1	2	10	2	3	2	3	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	1	1
Septic Sore Throat.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	1	1
Tetanus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis.....	146	22	7	62	32	23	77	13	31	13	20	64	16	7	0	41	94	19	51	0	8	16
Pulmonary.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Forms.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Tularemia.....	19	2	8	2	6	1	8	0	5	3	0	3	1	0	0	2	10	2	6	0	0	2
Typhoid Fever.....	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	1	3	0	1	0
Undulant Fever.....	6	0	2	0	0	4	12	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	1	0
Went's Angina.....	17	3	4	5	4	1	16	5	1	4	6	9	3	2	0	4	19	5	9	0	3	2
Whooping Cough (Pertussis).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Fever.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helminths.....	415	60	28	240	60	27	236	29	23	96	88	415	95	68	0	252	534	139	339	0	17	39
Ankylostomiasis (Hookworm).....	14	1	3	7	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	20	3	2	0	15	30	6	22	0	2	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm).....	19	5	3	2	7	1	17	1	8	4	4	18	2	5	0	11	19	8	11	0	0	0
Giardiasis (Giardia Lamblia).....	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	3	0	4	1	0	1	0	3	4	2	2	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread).....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenia Echinococcus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Hydatid Disease).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (Fish, Dog, Rat, Pork, Beef).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis (Trichinella Spiralis).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm).....	6	0	1	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Diastomatosis (Flukes).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shistomiasis (Swimmer's Itch).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 13.—DISTRIBUTION OF INSULIN BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1945.

COUNTIES	PROTAMINE ZINC		PLAIN			GLOBIN
	10-U-40	10-U-80	10-U-20	10-U-40	10-U-80	10-U-80
Alachua.....	115	55	10	0	90	0
Baker.....	47	0	0	0	0	0
Bay.....	14	10	9	1	10	0
Bradford.....	33	0	0	4	0	0
Brevard.....	0	0	0	67	0	0
Broward.....	19	5	5	18	0	0
Calhoun.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charlotte.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citrus.....	49	0	0	22	0	0
Clay.....	18	19	0	60	0	0
Collier.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia.....	63	21	2	36	2	0
Dade.....	339	317	15	115	0	13
DeSoto.....	4	0	0	195	45	0
Dixie.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duval.....	723	700	65	328	0	5
Escambia.....	60	50	11	11	0	0
Flagler.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin.....	34	0	0	3	0	0
Gadsden.....	79	5	40	104	0	0
Gilchrist.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glades.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton.....	14	0	0	0	0	0
Hardee.....	14	32	0	3	8	0
Hendry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hernando.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Highlands.....	7	0	1	1	0	0
Hillsborough.....	196	23	3	56	0	22
Holmes.....	8	0	1	24	0	0
Indian River.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson.....	25	0	0	20	0	0
Jefferson.....	76	0	0	0	0	0
Lafayette.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 13 (Continued).—DISTRIBUTION OF INSULIN BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1945.

COUNTIES	PROTAMINE ZINC		PLAIN			GLOBIN
	10-U-40	10-U-80	10-U-20	10-U-40	10-U-80	10-U-80
Lake.....	45	0	0	33	0	0
Lee.....	6	0	0	4	14	0
Leon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levy.....	27	0	9	0	0	18
Liberty.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison.....	32	5	36	21	0	0
Manatee.....	2	0	0	30	0	0
Marion.....	60	30	0	0	0	0
Martin.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe.....	19	0	0	8	0	0
Nassau.....	36	3	0	27	0	0
Okaloosa.....	0	0	0	50	0	0
Okeechobee.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange.....	175	110	5	95	45	1
Osceola.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach.....	137	9	20	0	0	0
Pasco.....	19	0	0	20	0	4
Pinellas.....	302	0	0	49	0	0
Polk.....	175	19	0	318	2	9
Putnam.....	21	0	0	9	0	0
St. Johns.....	57	0	82	0	0	0
St. Lucie.....	15	10	13	13	5	0
Santa Rosa.....	102	0	0	15	0	0
Sarasota.....	22	1	0	2	0	0
Seminole.....	18	16	58	84	16	0
Sumter.....	3	1	11	1	0	7
Suwannee.....	10	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union.....	8	4	0	0	0	0
Volusia (DeLand).....	63	49	32	41	10	10
Wakulla.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walton.....	10	30	5	50	40	0
Washington.....	16	0	10	17	0	0
Volusia (Daytona).....	13	16	10	10	10	0
TOTAL.....						

TABLE 14.—THE AMOUNT SPENT FOR INSULIN AND AVERAGE PRICE PER VIAL FOR 1945.

KIND OF INSULIN	Vials Purchased	Unit Price	Total Amount Spent
PROTAMINE ZINC			
10-U-40	3925	\$.63	\$2,472.75
10-U-80	1725	\$1.20	\$2,070.00
PLAIN			
10-U-20	90	\$.32	\$ 28.80
10-U-40	2300	\$.55	\$1,265.00
10-U-80	350	\$1.10	\$ 38.50
GLOBIN			
10-U-80	163	\$1.34	\$ 218.42
TOTAL	8553		\$6,093.47

BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS

E. J. TEAGARDEN, M. D., Director

During the year, the State Mobile X-ray Unit operated in 8 counties over a period of 12 months and completed 8 surveys. A total of 38,979 films were taken, of which 38,321 or 98.7% were satisfactory. Of these, 532 or 1.4% appeared to be tuberculosis, and 407 or 1.0% showed evidence of other pathology. Evidence of serious cardiac or vascular pathology, or evidence of neoplastic involvement were important bi-products of these surveys. Table 1 gives the result of these surveys by counties.

On December 31, 1945 Dr. E. J. Teagarden resigned, and until a new director is installed, Dr. Clarke W. Mangun, Jr. will carry on as acting director.

On July 14, 1945 Dr. Louis C. Pessolano, who was the medical officer in charge of the Public Health Service Mobile Unit operating in Florida, was relieved of his duty. The films taken by this unit were then read by Dr. C. W. Mangun, Jr., who was assigned for training by the Public Health Service to the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Orlando. On October 1, 1945, Dr. Mangun was assigned to the Florida State Board of Health, and took over the responsibility of the Public Health Service Unit.

On July 1, 1945 Mr. E. M. Wilson was appointed as Junior X-ray Technician and has assisted Mr. J. W. Morehouse in the operation of the State Mobile X-ray Unit. On June 11, 1945 Miss Leona Brown was appointed Typist to the Bureau of Tuberculosis. These additions of personnel are part of an expanding program of the Bureau.

With the aid of \$151,464.00 from the grant-in-aid program of the Federal Government, and \$16,931.52 from the Commonwealth Fund, the following major items of equipment have been ordered up to July 1, 1946: two mm. mobile x-ray units, tractor and trailer for one of these units, two stationary 70 mm. units, twelve fluoroscopes, three 14 x 17 inch portable x-ray units, ten pneumothorax machines, and ten sterilizers. Production and reconversion difficulties have delayed the receipt of much of this equipment, but it is hoped that two 70 mm. mobile x-ray units will be operating in the State by mid-1946, and to have the portable 14 x 17 inch units helping in the follow-up work. Out-patient facilities will also be expanded by the equipment that can be sent to the counties.

Future plans also include changes in the record system so that patients can be more easily followed, and morbidity and mortality statistics be obtained easier and quicker.

A central developing room for large and small films is also proposed at headquarters of the bureau in Jacksonville. The bureau will then be able to develop all films taken by the units. Small films from county x-ray units could also be developed. This would result in less developing expenses and more prompt service.

The Public Health Service Mobile X-ray Unit has been in operation in the State for a little over a year. The survey and follow up statistics are summarized in Table 2. The combined operation of the State and Public Health Service Units is summarized in Table 3, and is an indication of case finding activity on a State level. A total of 81,908 people were examined, representing 3.6% of the average estimated State population for the year.

There were 637 reported deaths from tuberculosis in the State during the first 11 months of 1945, and from the ratio of 10 active cases to every reported death according to the standards of the National Tuberculosis Association, the estimate of 6,950 cases of active tuberculosis in the State for the year is obtained. It is hoped that when an adequate case register can be established along with an increase in photofluorographic activities, a more realistic figure can be obtained based on active cases rather than estimates.

The case follow-up work is done by the county health departments assisted by the Tuberculosis Association. As many active cases as possible were hospitalized, but due to an insufficient number of beds many are still in need of this treatment in order to save their lives and protect the community from the spread of the disease.

Control of tuberculosis is a combined operation. The success obtained for the year was due in no small part to the many cooperating volunteer groups, and agencies such as the Tuberculosis and Public Health Committee of the Florida Medical Association, county tuberculosis and health associations, and many others. The work of the county health department and private physicians has been of the greatest importance in providing a basis for the year's program. With their help, the program of reducing the incidence of tuberculosis by finding unknown and unsuspected cases of tuberculosis will make even greater progress in 1946.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF MINIATURE FILMS TAKEN BY MOBILE X-RAY UNIT JANUARY 8 TO DECEMBER 19, 1945.

NAME	No. Films Taken	No. Films Satisfactory	Percent Films Satisfactory	No. Films Interpreted Negative	No. Films Suspicious of Tuberculosis	Percent Films Suspicious of Tuberculosis	No. Films Showing other Pathology
TOTALS.....	38,979	38,321	98.7	37,382	532	1.4	407
Dade County.....	12,477	12,341	99.1	12,015	186	1.5	140
Marion County.....	290	286	98.6	285	0	0	1
Hillsborough County.....	10,041	9,845	99.5	9,581	172	1.7	92
Duval County.....	292	282	96.6	277	5	1.8	0
Nassau County.....	1,784	1,604	89.9	1,573	15	0.9	16
Baker County.....	940	924	98.3	911	5	0.5	8
Seminole County.....	3,341	3,293	98.6	3,197	50	1.5	46
Volusia County.....	9,814	9,746	99.3	9,543	99	1.0	104

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY OF FILMS TAKEN BY U.S.P.H.S. X-RAY UNIT DECEMBER 2, 1944-NOVEMBER 29, 1945

Survey Number and Place and Completion Date		35 MM. FILM FINDINGS						14 x 17 INCH FILM FINDINGS										Other Path- ology		
		No. Films Taken	No. Unsat.	No. Satis.	Percent Satis.	T	S	Essentially Negative			Reinfection Tuberculosis									
								Total	Neg.	Calcific.	Total	Percent Col. 3	1A*	1B*	MA*	FA*	Other Tbc.		Susp. Tbc.	Cardiac
TOTALS.....		43,929	342	43,587	99.2	412,751	441	370	350	20	709	1.6	62	420	170	41	16	73	43	
1. Fla. State Prison, Raiford, Florida 12-2-44		1,110	0	1,110	100.00	9	34	10	12	0	31	2.7	15	8	4	4	0	3	0	7
2. Fla. State Hospital, Chat- tahoochee, Florida 1-13-45		3,730	113	3,617	96.9	151	273	187	49	0	361	9.9	28	225	86	18	4	15	3	5
3. Prisoners Assigned to Fla. State Hospital, Chattahoo- chee, Florida 1-4-45		162	6	156	96.2	0	2	4	1	0	1	0.6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
4. Employees and Families Fla. State Hospital, Chat- tahoochee, Florida 1-8-45		319	5	314	98.4	2	11	6	2	0	7	2.2	1	4	1	1	0	2	0	0
5. Tbc. contacts and Food Handlers, State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Florida 1-12-45		91	1	90	98.9	8	11	4	2	0	11	1.2	0	7	2	1	1	1	0	1
6. St. Joe Paper Co. and Pure Oil Company, Port St. Joe, Florida 1-20-45		431	2	429	99.5	2	18	11	9	0	10	2.3	0	8	2	0	0	1	0	1
7. Community Survey, Port St. Joe, Florida 1-31-45		864	15	849	98.2	1	20	18	10	9	7	0.8	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE 2 (Continued).—SUMMARY OF FILMS TAKEN BY U.S.P.H.S. X-RAY UNIT DECEMBER 2, 1944-NOVEMBER 29, 1945

Survey Number and Place and Completion Date	35 MM. FILM FINDINGS					14 x 17 INCH FILM FINDINGS										Other Path- ology				
	No. Films Taken	No. Unsat.	No. Satis.	Percent Satis.	T	S	Essentially Negative			Reinfection Tuberculosis										
							Total	Neg.	Calcific.	Percent Col. 3	1A*	1B*	MA*	FA*	Other Tbc.					
8. Tyndall Field, Panama City, Florida 2-10-45.	838	0	838	100.0	6	1	2	0	0	0	7	0.8	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	2
9. Southern Kraft Paper Mill, Bay City, Florida 2-15-45	1,030	2	1,028	99.8	3	3	6	0	0	0	6	0.5	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	5
11. Naval Training Station, Pensacola, Florida 3-23-45	5,305	0	5,305	100.00	32	29	18	8	7	1	46	0.8	1	35	7	1	2	0	1	6
13. Town of Pensacola, Pensa- cola, Florida 4-16-45	1,890	0	1,890	100.0	10	0	1	2	1	1	3	0.1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1
14. Whiting Field, Milton, Florida 4-18-45	469	0	469	100.0	5	0	1													
15. Town of Milton, Milton, Florida 4-23-45	280	0	280	100.0	0	1	3	0												
16. Fla. State Col. for Women Tallahassee, Florida 5-8-45	2,279	0	2,279	100.0	5	4	2	3	3	0	2	0.08	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
17. Fla. A. M. College (Col.) Tallahassee, Florida 5-14-45	943	0	943	100.0	5	3	0	4	4	0	3	0.3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
18. Elberta Crate Factory, Tal- lahassee, Florida 5-17-45	633	0	633	100.0	4	2	2	1	1	0	4	0.6	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	1
19. Dale Mabry Air Base, Tal- lahassee, Florida 5-21-45	559	0	559	100.0	3	0	2	2	1	1	3	0.5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2 (Continued).—SUMMARY OF FILMS TAKEN BY U.S.P.H.S. X-RAY UNIT DECEMBER 2, 1944-NOVEMBER 29, 1945

Survey Number and Place and Completion Date	35 MM. FILM FINDINGS						14 x 17 INCH FILM FINDINGS												
	No. Films Taken	No. Unsat.	No. Satis.	Percent Satis.	T	S	Essentially Negative			Reinfection Tuberculosis					Other Path- ology				
							Total	Neg.	Calcific.	Total	Percent Col. 3	1A*	1B*	MA*		FA*	Other Tbc.	Susp. Tbc.	Cardiac
20. Fed. Correctional Inst., Tallahassee, Florida 5-26-45	589	0	589	100.0	2	1	1	1	0	2	0.3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
21. City of Tallahassee, Tallahassee, Florida 6-13-45	1,753	4	1,749	99.7	11	55	39	35	4	19	1.0	0	8	10	1	0	3	7	6
22. Fla. A M College (Col.) Summer Session, Tallahassee, Florida 6-18-45	268	2	266	99.2	0	15	12	12	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
23. Fla. State Col. for Women Summer Session, Tallahassee, Florida 6-23-45	223	0	223	100.0	1	10	4	3	0	1	0.4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
24. Univ of Gainesville, Gainesville, Florida 7-3-45	928	0	928	100.0	3	47	44	44	0	7	0.7	0	3	4	0	0	2	1	5
25. Fla. Farm Colony Mental Institute, Gainesville, Florida, 7-6-45	395	3	392	99.2	8	3	5	5	0	6	1.5	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	1
26. City of Gainesville, Episcopal Par. House, Gainesville, Florida 7-20-45	5,396	3	5,393	99.9	6	23	30	12	0	64	1.1	0	43	16	3	2	21	8	1
27. High Springs and Vicinity, High Springs, Florida 7-25-45	905	0	905	100.0	6	5	8	1	0	8	0.8	0	4	2	1	1	2	1	2
28. Alachua and Vicinity, Alachua, Florida 7-28-45	524	0	524	100.0	2	2	3	1	0	4	0.7	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1

TABLE 2 (Continued).—SUMMARY OF FILMS TAKEN BY U.S.P.H.S. X-RAY UNIT DECEMBER 2, 1944-NOVEMBER 29, 1945

Survey Number and Place and Completion Date	35 MM. FILM FINDINGS						14 x 17 INCH FILM FINDINGS												
	No. Films Taken	No. Unsat.	No. Satis.	Percent Satis.	T	S	Essentially Negative			Reinfection Tuberculosis					Other Susp. Tbc.	Cardiac	Other Path- ology		
							Total	Neg.	Calcific.	Total	Percent Col. 3	1A*	1B*	MA*				FA*	
29. Newberry and vicinity, Newberry, Florida 8-2-45	579	2	577	99.6	3	0	4	0	0	0	3	0.5	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
30. Archer and vicinity, Archer, Florida 8-3-45	408	3	405	99.2	2	0	6	0	0	0	2	0.4	0	1	1	0	0	5	0
31. Micanopy and vicinity, Micanopy, Florida 8-7-45	373	0	373	100.0	4	8	4	3	0	3	6	1.6	0	6	0	0	0	1	4
32. Hawthorne and vicinity, Hawthorne, Florida 8-1-45	373	0	373	100.0	5	3	6	5	5	0	4	1.0	0	2	1	0	1	2	0
33. Waldo and vicinity, Waldo, Florida 8-15-45	238	0	238	100.0	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	0.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
34. Town population of Orlando, Florida 10-16-45	5,358	173	5,185	95.7	45	82	48	87	81	6	47	0.9	9	20	11	3	4	14	7
35. Ebenezer Church (Col.) Orlando, Florida 10-25-45	1,369	3	1,366	99.7	2	21	7	17	17	0	7	0.5	2	2	2	1	0	2	4
36. Orlando Army Air Base, Orlando, Florida 11-5-45	853	1	852	99.8	1	18	0	12	12	0	7	0.8	3	1	3	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2 (Continued).—SUMMARY OF FILMS TAKEN BY U.S.P.H.S. X-RAY UNIT DECEMBER 2, 1944-NOVEMBER 29, 1945

Survey Number and Place and Completion Date	35 MM. FILM FINDINGS					14 x 17 INCH FILM FINDINGS									
	No. Films Taken	No. Unsat.	No. Satis.	Percent Satis.	T	S	O	Essentially Negative			Reinfection Tuberculosis				
								Total	Neg.	Calcific.	Total	Col. 3	IA*	IB*	MA*
37. Town Population of Pine- castle, Florida 11-8-45	210	0	210	100.0	1	6	2	5	5	0	3	1.4	0	2	1
38. Town of Conway, Conway, Florida 11-8-45	194	1	193	99.4	1	2	0								
39. Town population of Winter Park (white) 11-15-45	766	0	766	100.0	4	17	0	9	6	3	9	1.1	0	2	6
40. Town population of Winter Park (colored) 11-16-45	308	1	307	99.6	0	6	1								
41. Town of Apopka, Apopka, Florida 11-20-45	456	2	454	99.5	2	9	3	5	3	2	7	1.5	3	1	1
42. Town of Zellwood, Zellwood, Florida 11-20-45	38	0	38	100.0	0	2	0								
43. Town population of Winter Garden, Florida 11-29-45	492	0	492	100.0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0.0	0	0	0

Note: It has not been possible to complete all survey records. This accounts for the various blanks in the table.

1—Definite tuberculosis

S—Suspected tuberculosis

O—Other pathology

*IA—Pulmonary scar.

*IB—Minimal tuberculosis.

*MA—Moderately advanced tuberculosis.

*FA—Far advanced tuberculosis.

TABLE 3.—COMBINED 35 MM. FILM FINDINGS

	Number Films Satisfactory	Number Films Suspicious of Tuberculosis	Percent Films Suspicious of Tuberculosis	Number Films Showing other Pathology	Percent Films Showing other Pathology
TOTALS.....	81,908	1,695	2.0	848	1.0
State.....	38,321	532	1.4	407	1.0
U. S. P. H. S.....	43,587	1,163*	2.6*	441	1.0

*These figures include tuberculosis and suspicious of tuberculosis found on 35 mm. films by the U. S. P. H. S. X-ray Unit.

MALARIA CONTROL

JOHN A. MULRENNAN, Director

The Bureau of Malaria Control is a cooperative organization supported by the Florida State Board of Health, the United States Public Health Service, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. J. Harland Paul, who was assigned on a temporary basis to the Bureau of Malaria Control by the Rockefeller Foundation in the spring of 1944, was withdrawn on April 30, 1945.

At the present time the Bureau has only two individuals supported by the cooperative budget, namely John A. Mulrennan, the present director, and Mrs. Nina Branch, medical technologist. All other personnel assigned to this Bureau and performing malaria control work or domestic mosquito control are paid directly by the Malaria Control in War Areas organization of the U. S. Public Health Service in Atlanta, Georgia.

MALARIA CONTROL PERSONNEL AND TOTAL PERSONNEL

In January, 1945, there were 189 people employed by the Federal Government on malaria control and domestic mosquito control. In July this number had increased to 280, and in December the number had been reduced to 111 people. The great increase in July was brought about by the inauguration of the DDT house spraying program. A total of \$397,516.00 was spent for salaries during the year for all activities.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

No routine blood or spleen surveys were performed during the year, although investigations were made in two areas where malaria cases had been reported. Fifteen cases were reported from a small village in Jackson County. Following entomological investigations, it was apparent that no malaria existed, since there were no anophelines present to carry on transmission.

Approximately fifty cases were reported from the City of Gainesville in July and August, 1945. The cases were reported on a basis of blood smear examinations in a clinical laboratory. Following investigation, it was apparent that the technician was reading smears incorrectly. It was impossible to determine whether some transmission had actually occurred in the City, since no smears were kept by the laboratory. However, as the anopheline density was found to be extremely low during this period, it is believed that very little took place.

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MALARIA CONTROL 45

During the latter part of November and the early part of December over 1,600 blood smears were collected from school children in Alachua County. Approximately one thousand of these were examined by the end of the year without a single positive being encountered.

ENTOMOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Around War Establishments. Anopheline inspection work was carried on around 88 separate zones in 1945. Most of the zones centered around war establishments, but cities within areas subject to DDT residual house spraying which were judged too large for house spraying were also included. There were 13,174 adult anopheline resting station inspections made to ascertain densities of malaria mosquitoes within these zones. A total of 66,248 adult anophelines was indentified in the field by trained inspectors during the season. In determining the specific locations which needed larviciding for control of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* and in checking on the degree of control obtained, there were 7,713 larval stations inspected. A total of 65,433 anopheline larvae was collected, and 10,420 were submitted for identification.

Light traps were operated throughout the State in order to determine the distribution and abundance of various species of mosquitoes, particularly those of importance in the transmission of human and animal diseases other than malaria and those which are pests of economic importance. A total of 918 collections was made in 25 counties. Laboratory work involved the identification of 125,732 mosquitoes collected.

In Extended Counties. The MCWA Extended Program employed and trained twelve men as entomological inspectors through the season (April to November). Their work was divisible in two phases: (1) after-spraying inspections, and (2) vector-density surveys.

In ten counties which received DDT residual house-spray, monthly inspections on a random-sampling basis were made of sprayed houses and adjacent unsprayed outbuildings as controls. Of the 1,327 sprayed houses inspected, 52 were found to contain *A. quadrimaculatus* in the morning. Of these only 17 still contained vectors in the afternoon of the same day, representing a reduction of 72.8%. However, after eliminating house inspections where the surface had been treated over three months previously (the expected duration with the dosage used), the reduction in *A. quadrimaculatus* positive houses in the afternoon

over morning was 34 to 6, or a reduction of 82%. The average number of *A. quadrimaculatus* in sprayed houses was 0.025, while in adjoining outbuildings the average was 13.8, or a ratio of 1:550. This figure obtains increased significance from the fact that only unscreened houses were inspected. In dwellings where the application was less than three months old, only 0.7% held *A. quadrimaculatus*; dwellings with treatments over three months old averaged 4.8% with vectors. The monthly series of vector-positive percentages derived from applications 1 to 6 months of age was, respectively: 0.6, 0.8, 0.6, 2.2, 5.6, 6.7—demonstrating a definite loss of protection after the third month. This inspection, therefore, demonstrated control of the vector with DDT residual spray and in addition demonstrated that effective duration of the 100 mg. per square foot dosage was indeed three months.

The second phase of the Extended Program inspector's work was an *A. quadrimaculatus* density and distribution survey in 29 counties in Florida's malaria belt (including the ten DDT-sprayed counties). The aim of this work was to delineate areas of high malaria-vector densities and thereby orient the control program. The counties surveyed constitute a belt along the Gulf Coast from Okaloosa County in the west to Pasco County in the south and inland to Columbia and Lake Counties. The data obtained by this survey will be valuable in future malaria control planning in the State.

In addition to the above, a special investigation was made in the Orange Lake area of Alachua and Marion Counties to demonstrate the movements of *A. quadrimaculatus* between home interiors and outbuildings and to determine host preferences in both sets of resting places. This study was based on the selective use of DDT house-spray and on the determination of mosquito blood-sources by the precipitin test. Results of this study are not yet available.

Rat Ectoparasite Identification. In connection with typhus control a program was inaugurated which involved control of rat ectoparasites by dusting rat habitats with DDT. Rat ectoparasites were submitted to the entomological laboratory for identification in checking on the effectiveness of this control work and also for epidemiological studies to determine the important vectors of murine typhus. A total of 7,729 fleas, mites, and lice was submitted for identification from seven projects.

DRAINAGE AND LARVICIDAL OPERATIONS

Minor Drainage and Larviciding. This phase of activity was carried on around military bases and also in large cities of the counties where DDT residual spraying was performed.

In 1945, approximately 280,249 man-hours were expended in larvicidal and drainage operations. There were 18,433 gallons of diesel oil and 3,625 pounds of Paris green applied to 5,033 acres of breeding surface. There were also used 445 pounds of 10% DDT dust on 370 acres of breeding surface and 21,283 gallons of waste oil on 179 acres.

Permanent Drainage. In the City of Leesburg 3,853 linear feet of permanent precast concrete ditch lining were laid using one-third of a section of a twenty-four-inch pipe for the bottom and rectangular slabs for the sides.

At the beginning of the year a permanent concrete ditch lining program was inaugurated at the University of Florida. This installation will not only serve to eliminate several anopheline breeding areas in close proximity to the University Campus, but will also be valuable as a demonstration project for the University as well as the State Board of Health.

The project was a cooperative one in which the University furnished the materials and the U. S. Public Health Service furnished the labor and engineering supervision. The project will be terminated on January 31, 1946, at which time 3,125 linear feet of permanent lined ditches with Panama inverts and side slabs have been installed.

A small project at Century was undertaken with the cooperation of the Alger Sullivan Lumber Company. It consisted of replacing several hundred feet of monolithic ditch lining with precast sections. The original work, which was displaced by hydrostatic pressure, had been performed by W.P.A. with materials supplied by the Company.

Filling. In the City of Leesburg a total of 79,279 cubic yards of fill was deposited by a dump truck and a hydraulic dredge. The truck was utilized in filling low areas in the City which could not be drained, and the hydraulic dredge continued to be operated during the year toward filling a sawgrass marsh adjacent to the City.

DDT RESIDUAL SPRAY PROGRAM

For the first time in the State a program for the residual spraying of the interior of houses with DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane) was undertaken. This campaign was designed to destroy the adult malaria-carrying mosquito in the homes of

the smaller communities and on the scattered homesteads in the most malarious counties. The residual spraying of the interior and porches of unscreened homes, as well as certain public meeting places usually frequented in the evening, promises to be a valuable adjunct to the conventional engineering and larvicidal routines which, from the economic standpoints, are feasible only in places where the human population is reasonably dense.

The considerable expenditure in time and effort which the new program involves has been considered justified in view of the fact that it constitutes practically the only assurance against a recrudescence in epidemic proportions of a disease which has all but disappeared from the State. This is particularly true when one observes the increasing flood of returning war veterans, many of whom are proven gametocyte carriers. For the year 1945, the army alone reported from the camps of Florida 1,210 cases of malaria which had been contracted outside of the continental United States and nine cases which had been contracted in the United States but not necessarily in Florida.

The setting-up of the so-called "extended coverage" program took up a large part of the time of every member of the Bureau during the first four months of the year. Various methods were explored to help in delineating the areas which most justified the new treatment. Allocations of DDT were strictly limited so that there was no possibility of state-wide coverage during the present season. Transportation difficulties and shortage of the type of personnel necessary to insure a successful effort were additional limiting factors.

To begin with, all available mortality and morbidity statistics were analyzed to furnish a general orientation by counties. With all due regard to the relative unreliability of the original figures, it was concluded that the following ten counties would in all probability cover the areas where malaria was most frequently encountered in the recent past: Dixie, Levy, Jackson, Sumter, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Citrus, Suwannee, and Taylor. These counties all lie within the limestone belt which traverses the State from the Gulf of Mexico near Tampa to the Alabama border.

A second approach to this selection was made by a careful study of the spleen and parasite surveys which had been conducted by the Bureau during the past few years. It was found that these figures roughly corroborated the statistical findings.

The considerable volume of entomological data collected in the recent past by the Bureau as well as information supplied by other sources was next classified to delineate more exactly

the sections of each county where *A. quadrimaculatus* was known to be breeding. The final choice of the field of operations included certain other factors such as administrative convenience. On the latter count, Hamilton County was dropped for the present season and Leon County substituted.

Additional personnel for the "extended coverage" program were recruited locally as far as possible; but a large number of professional and supervisory personnel were transferred from other states. County-wide mapping and census crews were given training and sent out with suitable equipment throughout the winter and spring months. At the beginning of March enough transportation and spray equipment had been secured to begin applications of DDT on a small scale. Citrus County, lying at the extreme south of the projected work area, was chosen for training the men of the spray crews. It was here, also, that the Bureau attempted to find out what educational effort would be required in the new program. It was immediately apparent that the campaign "sold" itself, and that the chief function of the men who were sent out in advance of the spray crews would be to advise the householders of the expected time of arrival of the crews and to instruct them in the proper preparation of the dwelling to expedite the operation.

By June 30, formal project proposals, based on reports from engineers, entomologists, and spray crews, had been prepared for each county. In the case of each village or cross-roads community it was necessary to evaluate the relative economy of the anti-adult treatment as against larvicidal methods. It was found that very few towns were large enough to justify the initiation of drainage programs or to employ permanent larviciding crews.

The residual spray season operated from March 1 to October 19. During this period 23,814 houses were sprayed with a total of 31,727 applications to this number of houses. In all, 115, 639,378 square feet of wall surface were covered with 100 mg. of DDT per square foot. In covering this amount, it was necessary to use 70,605 pints of 35% DDT emulsion concentrate. It took 54,831 man-hours to accomplish this coverage with an average of 1.78 man-hours per house and 0.79 pounds of DDT per house.

The program was a complete success in the ten counties, and it is planned to expand the program to twenty-four counties in the 1946 season. The DDT concentration will also be doubled. This is expected to increase the effective residual duration of the DDT crystals to at least four months and possibly longer.

Many interesting observations were made during the program. Heavy infestations of bedbugs, cone-nose bugs, chicken

lice, brown dog ticks, and other household insects were found in many homes. Evidence of bites of the cone-nose bugs was apparent on some children, and it was noted that they occasionally appeared anemic and sickly in dwellings having heavy infestations of bedbugs. After spraying walls and beds, these children showed evidence of renewed energy and color.

AEDES AEGYPTI CONTROL

In the spring of 1945, the domestic mosquito control program was reorganized. In the past there was a lack of sufficient degree of continuity to achieve concrete results in any of the cities selected for this type of work. It was, therefore, decided to concentrate activities to as great an extent as possible into one area so that a well-trained unit could be developed for use in an emergency at any point in the State. Miami was chosen for the development of this unit for two important reasons. It is the port of entry by air for practically all traffic from Africa, South America, and the West Indies. The City has for many years maintained a sizable force of men to control the breeding of domestic mosquitoes under the able supervision of Mr. Fred H. Stutz, director of the Dade County Mosquito District.

To achieve the development of a model unit, it was necessary to terminate activities in Jacksonville and to assign only two individuals each to Tampa and Key West. The manpower ceiling left approximately eighteen men available for the Miami area where they were trained in all phases of domestic mosquito control. In the event of an insect-born epidemic outbreak at any place in the State, this trained crew could be dispatched on short notice for immediate action. Fortunately, there were no epidemics of diseases transmitted by mosquitoes during the year, but there were two in which houseflies were suspected of playing a part. One was the typhoid epidemic at Fort Pierce and the other a moderate epidemic of poliomyelitis at Miami. In both instances the Miami crew was called upon to initiate housefly control by residual spraying with DDT. The City of Miami, in addition to the hand spraying of DDT, was also sprayed with DDT from the air. The Bureau was successful in obtaining five tons of DDT from the office of Malaria Control in War Areas in Atlanta for this operation.

It would be impossible to demonstrate the efficacy of these two undertakings, but it may be stated that the housefly density was reduced to a very low level; furthermore, few cases of typhoid or "polio" were reported after a coverage had been obtained with the DDT.

The Miami *Aedes* Unit accomplished considerable control during the year. There were 279,166 premise inspections made in the City, 13,087 of which were found to be breeding *Aedes aegypti*. There were also 20,629 special military inspections made with 115 positive inspections recorded. In all, 35,647 man-hours were utilized in the Miami area.

The *Aedes* work in Key West consisted mostly of oiling and stocking cisterns with fish, and inspection work in those sections of the City which had demonstrated heavy breeding in the past. The two men assigned there performed excellent coverage. They were able to inspect 15,631 premises of which 2,068 were recorded as breeding areas. There were 37,639 inspections made on cisterns and wells with 200 found breeding. Fish were placed in 7,382 of these, and 3,013 were oiled to destroy *A. aegypti*. In stocking the cisterns and wells, 88,584 *Gambusia* minnows were utilized. A total of 730 gallons of diesel oil and kerosene was applied as larvicide. The men employed 5,427 hours during the year in performing this work.

In Tampa, two men assigned to *A. aegypti* control accomplished a creditable amount of work in close cooperation with the County Health Unit. The County assigned one or more of their sanitarians for a period of three or four weeks to be trained in domestic mosquito control. In all, a total of 23 men from the Health Unit devoted 2,640 hours to training and actual operational work. This was done in order to give the sanitarians a broader perspective of general sanitation. With the combined efforts of the two agencies, it was possible to inspect 37,136 premises; find breeding on 4,283; make corrections on 4,251; inspect 1,015 business establishments; find breeding on 167; make corrections on 163; inspect 796 fish ponds; find breeding in 287; correct the breeding on 283 by placing fish in 231, oil 41, and destroy 11. The men assigned by the U. S. Public Health Service were employed 6,312 man-hours. An educational campaign, including the distribution of 27,256 pamphlets, arrangements for eighteen public talks, forty-eight movie trailer showings, and twenty-four newspaper articles, was also carried out.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Among the numerous minor activities of the Bureau of Malaria Control during the past six months, it is worth remarking that a most promising investigation has been made into the possibility of controlling water-hyacinth growth by the use of a series of non-toxic, non-caustic chemical products developed for entirely other purposes by agricultural agencies. It was found

that sprays containing minute concentrations of 2-4, dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid resulted in the slow death of the plant without any harmful effect on fish. It is not irritating to the skin and is probably entirely innocuous to warm-blooded animals.

The series of chemicals now under test are related to plant hormones by nature and seem to destroy the hyacinth by upsetting its normal metabolic progresses. Much remains to be studied before it can be utilized on a large scale in the field. Tests are underway to determine whether it is best distributed as a dust, in solution, or as an emulsion. Several field tests have indicated that dilutions of up to 100 parts per million will kill completely or allow recovery of at most 10% of the plants that were not brought sufficiently into contact with the spray.

SANITARY ENGINEERING

DAVID B. LEE, Director

The activities of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering continued under the direction of Mr. J. B. Miller during the year until the middle of October when the director returned from military duty and resumed office. This abbreviated report covers the work undertaken by the Bureau during the calendar year 1945. In reviewing the report it will be observed that various phases of the program were restricted because of lack of personnel. It is hoped that with the returning of technical personnel from the armed forces and proposed addition of others needed the bureau will be able to better meet its responsibilities as defined by law and as imposed by the public health engineering needs of the State.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Wastes from citrus processing plants continued to be of primary concern. Two plants were constructed during the year for handling this type of waste. These plants consist primarily of evaporators for turning out by-products which have been developed. Other plants of this kind are being planned.

Situations involving wastes from the phosphate mining industry were investigated on the Peace River watershed and the Alafia River watershed. It will be necessary to continue these investigations to reach an equitable solution of the problems involved.

An important conference with the National Council for Steam Improvement (of the pulp and paper and paperboard industries) was held. It is expected that a definite policy in cooperation with that organization will be developed for abating pollution resulting from paper and paperboard mill operation in the State.

Initiation of studies of the effects of waste from a proposed mill under construction in Putnam County was made. This project will be continued into 1946.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR FHA DEVELOPMENTS

As in the past several years the working agreement between the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering and the Federal Housing Administration continued. This, briefly, consists of making in-

TABLE 1.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED OR CONSULTING ENGINEERS' REPORTS RECEIVED COVERING WATER OR SEWERAGE IMPROVEMENTS

Location	Water	Sewerage	Remarks
Miami.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report; Plans & Specifications.....	Sewage disposal facilities; extension of water system.
Fort Walton.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Water and sewer facilities.
Pensacola.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report.....	Naval Air Station disposal facilities.
Fort Pierce.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report.....	Improvements to water supply; sanitary sewerage.
Mayport (Forest Acres S/D).....	Plans*.....	Engineers' Report; Plans & Specifications.....	*Also flow analysis for water improvements.
Melbourne.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report; Plans & Specifications.....	Sewerage extensions.
Lake City.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report.....	Sanitary sewerage system.
Pensacola.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Florida Sausage Company sanitary sewerage.
Tampa.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Virginia Park Subdivision.
Pinellas County.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Water extension; elevated storage tank.
Sarasota.....	Engineers' Report; Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report.....	Water supply; treatment plant.
Dania.....	Engineers' Report.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Waterworks improvements.
Belle Glade.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Water treatment plant.
Opa Locka.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Water treatment plant.
Chattahoochee.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Sewage disposal plant.
St. Petersburg.....	Engineers' Report.....	Engineers' Report.....	Sewage treatment problems.
Live Oak.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report.....	Geological data; sanitary sewers and storm drainage.
Hollywood.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Sewerage and drainage.
Gainesville.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Florida Farm Colony sanitary sewerage and Imhoff tank.
Ft. Myers.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Extension of sanitary sewerage.
Panama City.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Millville: outfall sewer, and chlorination facilities.
Sanford.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report.....	Sanitary sewerage facilities.
Chipley.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Sanitary sewerage facilities.
Miami.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Biltmore Hotel service extensions.
Miami.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Addition to sewerage.
Miami Beach.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Isle of Normandy trunk line.
Pensacola.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Moreno Court Subdivision: sewers and plant.
Miami Beach.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Indian Creek sewer relief line.
Miami Beach.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Nauticus Extension: sanitary sewers.
Indian town.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Addition to water, plant.
Deland.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Sewage treatment plant; extension of water system.
Lake Worth.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report.....	Improvements to water system.
Tallahassee.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Improvements to water system.
Delray.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	New well and transmission main.
St. Augustine.....	Engineers' Report.....	Engineers' Report.....	Improvements to water and sewerage systems.
High Springs.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Waterworks improvements.
Banana River.....	Engineers' Report.....	Engineers' Report.....	Naval Air Station sewerage improvements.
Pensacola.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report.....	Treatment plant modifications.
Port St. Joe.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Water treatment facilities.
Gainesville.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Construction of sanitary sewers.
Delray Beach.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report.....	Sanitary sewerage facilities.
Fernandina.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report.....	Sanitary sewerage facilities.
Jacksonville Beach.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report.....	Sanitary sewerage facilities.
Jacksonville.....	Plans & Specifications.....	Engineers' Report.....	Electro-Motive Division of General Motors: sanitary sewerage.

TABLE 2.—STREAM POLLUTION SURVEYS AND STREAM STUDIES

Name of Stream	Remarks
1. St. Johns River and Tributaries.....	Initiated April 1945; carried on weekly throughout year.
2. Halifax River (oyster beds).....	Continued at monthly intervals since September.
3. Rice Creek and Tributaries (Palatka).....	Begun in December.
4. Peace River.....	Cursory physical observation.
5. Alafia River.....	Preliminary chemical determinations and physical observations commenced.

spections of individual septic tank installations through local health service, where same exists, and execution of report thereon (FHA Form 2218) and seeing that the sewage disposal facilities meet State Sanitary Code requirements.

Another important feature of the program dealing with housing developments of the Federal Housing Administration has been established which makes for a more effective scope of this activity. Reference is made to the arrangement with the Federal Housing Administration authorities for the investigation of housing developments or subdivision sites to determine soil characteristics and water table elevations as these conditions relate to disposal of septic tank effluent. This particular part of the work has been considerably improved during the year and the Federal Housing Administration now requires from this department a report (FHA Form 2084c) on each subdivision.

Below is a summary of accomplishments in these phases of the program:

Form No.	Description	No. of Case Inspections
FHA 2218	Inspection & Certification Reports (Sewage Disposal) completed.....	1793
FHA 2218	Inspection & Certification Reports (Sewage Disposal) pending.....	278
FHA 2084c	Percolation Report (Soil Characteristics & Water Table).....	16

CIVILIAN PUBLIC SERVICE SANITATION PROJECTS

The Civilian Public Service Sanitation Program, under technical supervision of Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, has been varied and most productive. This work has not only been the backbone of the sanitation program in Polk, Orange, and Wakulla-Franklin Counties but it has also contributed to the general sanitation program throughout the State by supplying forms, templates and other assistance to many counties, as well as functioning as a training center for sanitation personnel where sanitation personnel might observe efficiently organized and operated projects.

Accomplishments of CPS Sanitation Projects Operating in Polk, Orange, Wakulla-Franklin Counties

Privies—Built, installed or delivered to adjoining counties—2017	
Privy Forms—Built.....	17
Urinals—Built.....	2
Urinal Forms—Built.....	4
Metal Baskets—Fabricated—for sterilizing units.....	85
Cooling Boxes for Milk—Built.....	6
Burr Cottages (man-days).....	55
Sanitary Surveys (man-days).....	162
Typhus Control (man-days).....	83
Painting and Repairing county public institutions (man-days).....	595

COMMON CARRIER WATER SUPPLY AND WATERING POINT SANITATION

A listing of common carriers requesting interstate water supply source and watering point sanitation certification is received each year from the U. S. Public Health Service. With this major listing a program of inspection is organized and a representative of this bureau visits each of the cities in the State operating a water supply utilized by the common carriers.

COMMON CARRIER WATER SUPPLY AND WATERING POINT INSPECTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CERTIFICATION TO U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

USPHS Form No.	Inspections Requested by USPHS	Number Inspected	No. Certifications Recommended to USPHS	No. Re-Inspections to be Made	Number Deleted
8921-E Water Supply Examination	43	46	45	1	1
8921-O Watering Point Sanitation	111	113	96	5	12

SANITARY MILK CONTROL

The milk program progressed slowly during 1945. Data on file indicate that there is current field inspection information on approximately 45 per cent of the 800 dairy farms and milk pasteurization plants in the State. Of the 279 samples of pasteurized milk examined in the State laboratory and reported to the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering about 40 per cent had bacterial counts within the Grade A limit. Eighty-eight per cent of the 262 milk samples reported were found to be properly pasteurized.

A summary of the activities completed in the milk program is listed below:

Dairy farm inspections.....	181
Producer-Distributor inspections.....	111
Pasteurization plant inspections.....	107
State institution inspections.....	11
Interstate carrier permits approved.....	14

WATER IMPOUNDMENTS AND MOSQUITO CONTROL

Because of programs now being sponsored by the Soil Conservation Service, and the Florida Forest and Park Service the number of water impoundments constructed by individuals is increasing rapidly. During the past year ten permits for impoundments were issued, and inspections incidental thereto were made. Most of these were for small ponds to be used primarily for irrigation purposes and as fish ponds. This work has been done in cooperation with the Bureau of Malaria Control, and with others concerned. Investigations pertinent to proposed impoundments to be constructed by U. S. Engineer Department were also made.

LIST OF DRAWINGS DEVELOPED IN THE BUREAU DRAFTING ROOM

1. Shop Drawings for Water Sampler for St. Johns River Pollution Survey.
2. Shop Drawings for DDT Dust Distributing Can.
3. Plan of Typical Comfort Station for Small Communities.
4. Shop Drawings for Chlorinator Base and Carrying Case.
5. Plan of Typical Large Abattoir for Hog and Cattle Slaughtering.
6. Detail of Screen Chamber and Grease Trap for Abattoir Waste Disposal.
7. Plan of Mixing Tank and Mechanical Attachments for Laundry Waste Disposal.
8. Numerous Plans showing Layouts for Industrial Waste Disposal.
9. Standard Septic Tank Design with Details of Metal Forms.
10. Numerous Septic Tank, Distribution Box, and Drain Field Plans.
11. Detail showing Experimental Well.
12. Location map of the State showing all Water Treatment Plants by Type.
13. Numerous City, County, and State Maps and Charts.

TABLE 3.—ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRACTICES PERMITTED BY BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Description	Under Permit 1944	Under Permit 1945	Remarks
Tourist and trailer camps.....	697	736	Permits granted on permanent basis; revokable for cause.
Food Canneries.....	130	133	Permits granted on permanent basis; revokable for cause.
Bottled Water Plants.....	23	25	Permits granted annually.
Swimming Pools.....	78	83	Permanent permits; revokable. Temporary permits granted pools without chlorination with understanding chlorinators will be installed when available.
Seafood:			
Oysters—shellstock.....	9	9	Each establishment was inspected on an average of 6 times during seasons.
Oysters—shucking.....	31	49	14 plants made major repairs. All 22 condemned areas should be re-surveyed. For this purpose three laboratory field assistants are needed.
Crabmeat.....	27	30	Condemned areas should be re-posted with warning signs.
Scallops.....	5	14	
Drainage Wells.....	164	185	Every effort is being made to eliminate disposal of contaminated water through drainage wells. Drainage wells are being permitted only in cases where quality of ground water will not be impaired.
Migratory Labor Camps.....	54	118	Co-operation of the department was continued with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Labor after the War Food Administration ceased to function in connection with labor camp sanitation program. It is felt that continuation of the working agreement for sanitary control of housing for migratory and imported labor has been beneficial.
Water Wells.....	17	27	Effectiveness of this feature of the program is deficient in that during the war years it has not been possible to carry out necessary educational work with the well drilling industry. It is anticipated that more direct legislation will be needed to bolster up sanitary control needed.

14. Detail of Metal Form for Concrete Riser (Sanitary Privy).
15. Detail of Nozzle Housing Arrangement for Railway Installation.
16. Detail of Gravity Feed Arrangement for Hypochlorite Solutions.
17. Numerous Black-Line Prints for this and other bureaus of State Board of Health.

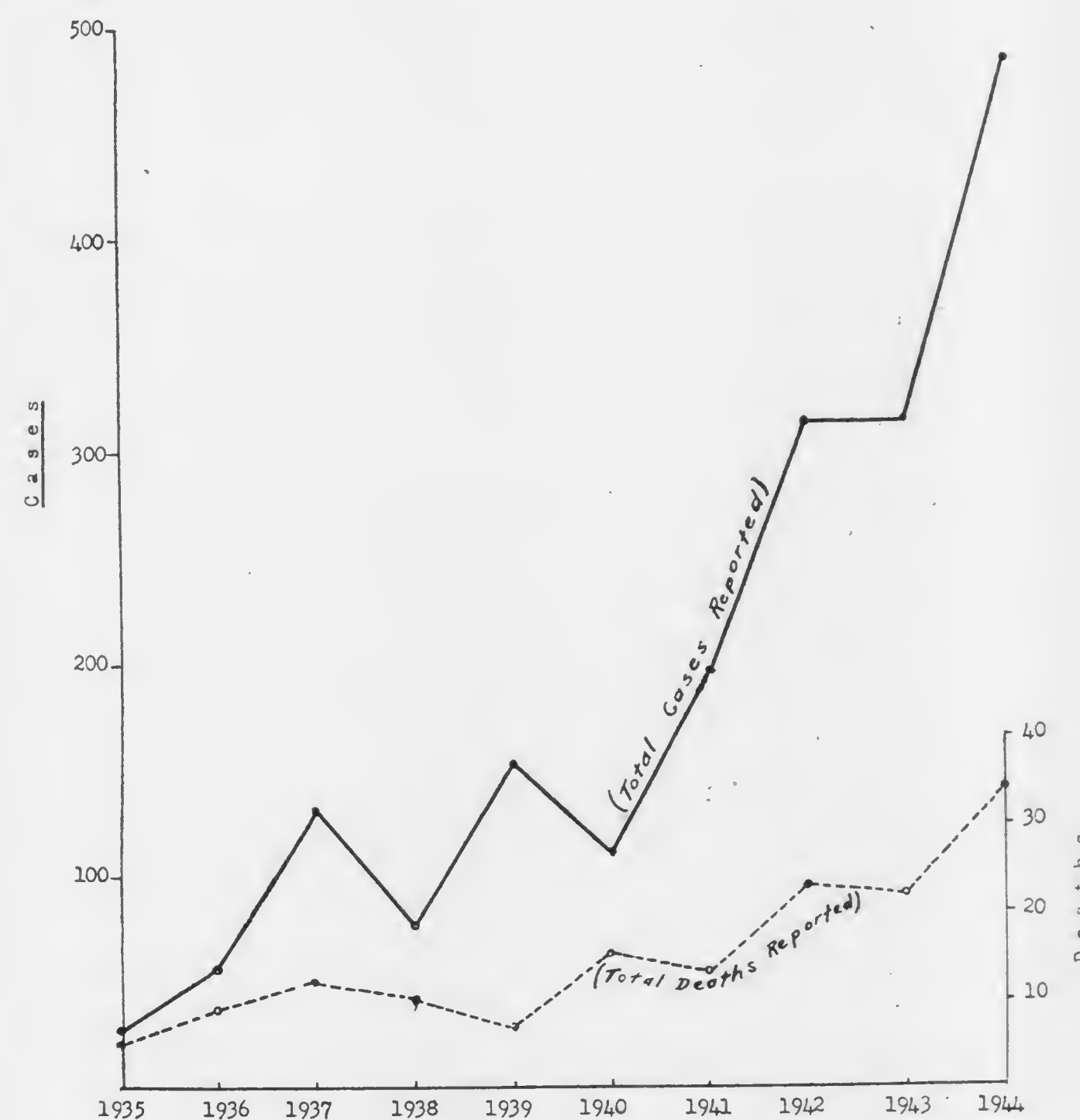
RODENT AND TYPHUS CONTROL

Although the State Board of Health has allotted no funds as yet to conduct this activity, fortunately at least for the time being, the Public Health Service has made available an officer experienced in this work who is assigned to Bureau of Sanitary Engineering to assist in development and supervision of rodent and typhus control projects in the State. This is the first year in which the full-time services of a man have been available for the duty of rodent and typhus consultant.

Accomplishments are briefly itemized as follows:

1. The available morbidity and mortality statistics on the disease were tabulated and analyzed. (See Table 4.) These statistics emphasize extent of the problem.
2. Existing control projects were reviewed and reorganized where need indicated.
3. Major activity in latter part of year consisted of establishing experimental DDT dusting projects for control of rat fleas. This was initiated in October through cooperation of Public Health Service. As with other rodent and typhus work, these projects were set up and conducted as part of program of local health department concerned. Rats have been trapped and combed to determine flea index. Rat-blood specimens were collected and examined to determine per cent rats positive for typhus. Flea index has averaged about 12 per rat. Number of rat-blood specimens reported positive for typhus has been reaching the high figure of 8 out of 10 in several instances, again emphasizing extent of the control problem.
4. Keeping at the forefront the mainstay of permanent long-range rat and typhus control work, i.e.: Separation of human life from rat life and suppression of the latter; this, through ratproofing of buildings and poisoning, trapping, fumigation and improved storage and disposal of garbage and removal of incidental rat harborages.

Organized programs conducted as activities of local health departments have been in operation at Miami, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, Dunedin, Bartow, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and Pensacola during the year. A good start has been made, and it is hoped to eventually develop an adequate program more nearly consistent with the need for control shown by the statistics on this disease in the State.



Curves Indicating Increasing Prevalence of Endemic Typhus in Florida.

ENDEMIC TYPHUS FEVER.—CASES & DEATHS REPORTED—STATE OF
FLORIDA BY YEARS—10-YEAR PERIOD—1935-1944, INC.

Year	Cases Reported	DEATHS		
		White	Colored	Total
1935	27	5	0	5
1936	55	9	0	9
1937	131	11	1	12
1938	75	8	2	10
1939	152	6	1	7
1940	111	9	6	15
1941	196	12	1	13
1942	313	16	7	23
1943	314	16	6	22
1944	484	27	7	34
Total.....	1,858	119	31	150

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

LUCILLE J. MARSH, M. D., Director

When no mother or child dies in Florida of a preventable death and when every child is given the opportunity to grow up free from preventable physical defects, the objectives of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health will have been achieved. Improvement comes slowly because the factors involved in the problems are intangible as well as tangible.

The figures for maternal mortality show a little improvement. The leading cause of maternal deaths in Florida as taken from the death certificates is toxemia. Infection and hemorrhage are the next in line. Toxemias before and after delivery account for 71.4% of the maternal deaths in Florida as against 67.5% of the deaths in the U. S. average. There is a growing body of evidence that a nutritional factor is important in the prevention of eclampsia. It begins to appear that an adequate amount of protein in the prenatal diet may be one of the important preventive measures. In the work with the prenatal clinics and the midwives nutrition is being emphasized.

The infant mortality rates are still too high especially among the colored. Of 2,167 infant deaths, 1,356 died within the first month of life. Of these 31.4% died with prematurity as the only cause given. (See chart on page.....) One staff nurse was sent to Columbia University for a course in the care of the premature. As the proper care of the newborn is an important factor in saving life, the program initiated last year by a series of talks on the care of the newborn by one of the physicians is being carried on. A survey of the incubators available in Florida has been made and attempts will be made to see that incubators of suitable kind will be within easy reach of every area in Florida.

Of great importance in the educational program are the MCH clinics now being conducted in 24 county health units. The attendance on prenatal and postpartum clinics has continued to increase slowly in spite of difficulties in transportation. Attendance at infant hygiene clinics has increased appreciably. Emphasis is being placed on education in the early care and immunization of the infants to protect them during the years of greatest susceptibility.

Since nutrition is one of the great problems in Florida, a special program was planned to bring the problem to public attention and to guide the activities of community groups concerned with improving nutrition and health. In January Dr. Walter Wilkins, Surgeon, USPHS, conducted a series of 6 white and 2 Negro demonstration nutrition clinics in 5 areas of the

state, under the auspices of the State Board of Health and with the assistance of MCH medical and nutrition staff members. Similar clinics in other sections of the state were arranged and conducted by MCH staff members.

Special emphasis was put on better nutrition during childhood and the prenatal-postpartum period. Interest was stimulated and guidance given in the former area through some 15 talks to lay groups, a similar number for school children, and consultation with teachers on nutrition education in elementary school. Eleven college classes in health education were met, where the problems of childhood nutrition were discussed. Consultation service was given 3 children's homes.

In the area of pre and postpartum nutrition, the principal channels of education were public health nurses, midwives, and welfare case workers. A series of 8 nutrition institutes were held for public health nurses; special attention was given to nutrition in the regular in-service training of midwives and in the midwife training program at Tallahassee; and a bulletin was prepared for welfare case workers and public health nurses on the importance of nutrition in pregnancy.

Staff education, stimulation, and guidance were given the organized county health units, and active nutrition programs were being carried on by at least 11 county units at the close of the year. One issue of **Health Notes** was devoted to nutrition and was given national recognition.

The experimental unit for training midwives who cannot qualify for training as nurse midwives has at last gotten under way. Since the emphasis in the work is upon quality and attention to detail in the training, the number of trainees is very limited. It is too soon to evaluate the influence of the course.

The Director of the Bureau worked very closely with the State Welfare Board in working out Standards for Maternity Homes which were adopted by the State Welfare Board for use in counties over 267,000. The Migratory Labor Camps requested consultation in the preparation of standards for the care of infants under two years.

Dr. Scott Turk and Dr. Harriet Farley, clinicians in the infant hygiene clinics, Dr. R. J. Dalton, one of the local county health unit directors, and the director of the bureau attended the Southern Pediatric Seminar at Saluda, N. C.

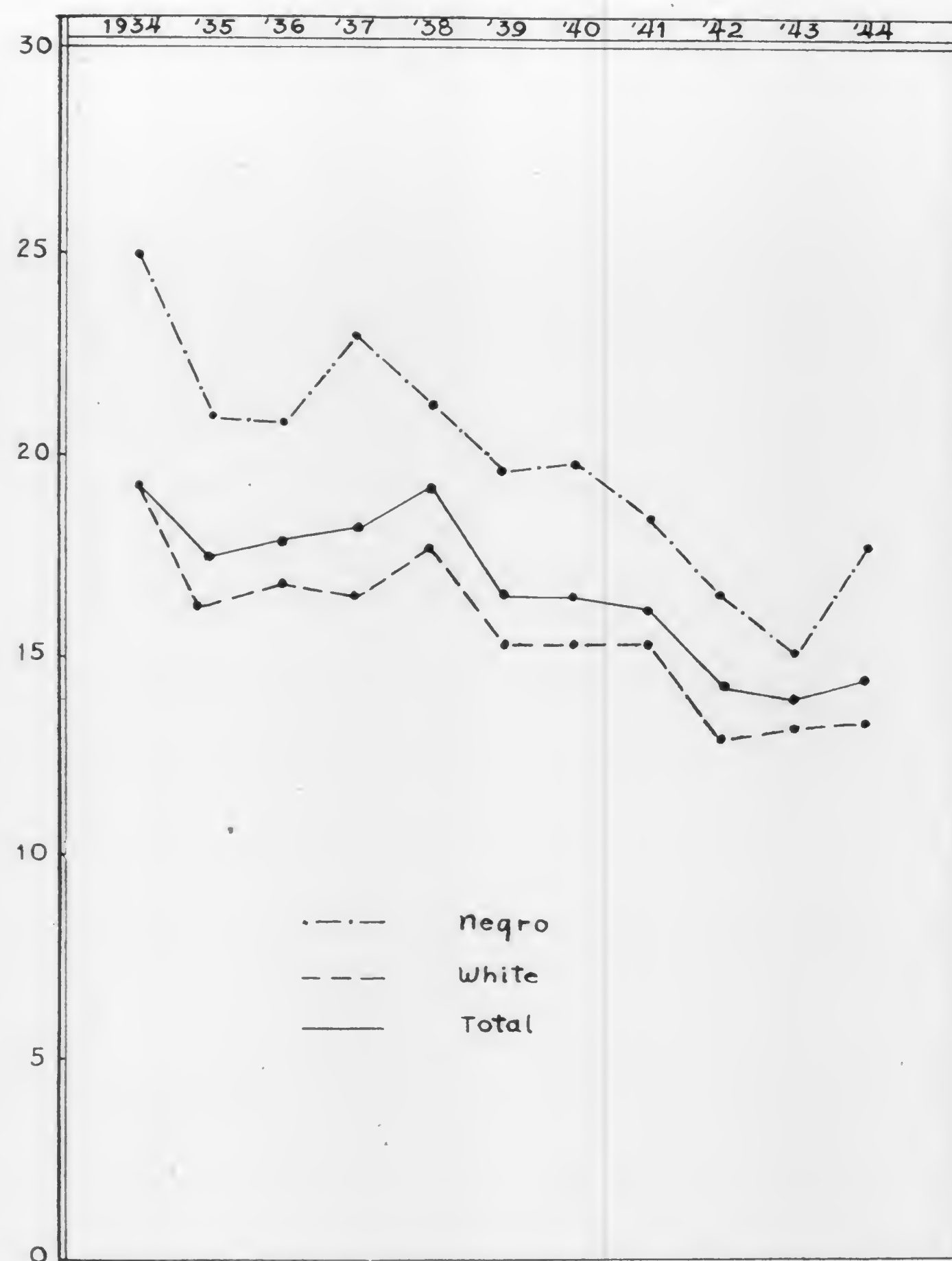
Doctors E. C. Hamblin, Herbert C. Miller and Oren Moore were provided for the Postgraduate Medical Assembly in Jacksonville in June.

The Emergency Maternity and Infant Care program carried

on entirely with Federal funds, which provides hospitalization and obstetrical care for the wives of service men, and hospitalization and medical care for their infants, has taken a great deal of the time of the department to administer. However, during 1945 the addition of professional personnel employed by EMIC funds enabled other members of the department to cover more of the regular work of MCH. This year 7,692 cases were completed; that is, all care authorized was paid. Of this number 7,206 were maternity cases, 486 were infant cases. The average cost of a maternity case, including those cases in which only prenatal care was paid, was \$75.80. The average cost of an infant case was \$73.46. Of the maternity cases 6,383 were delivered in hospitals and 294 were home deliveries.

A medical social consultant was added to the staff by EMIC funds. She has served in a liaison capacity to bring welfare and social agencies explanation of the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care program as well as general policies of the maternal and child health bureau. Difficult social problems of EMIC applicants have been evaluated with nurses and social workers in an effort to work out the best possible solution. She has attempted to increase understanding of what services are available through each agency. Conferences were held with representatives of the Child Welfare Division and members of the State Welfare Board, Crippled Children's Commission, State Council for the Blind, Florida Vocational Rehabilitation Service, Veterans' Advisory Council of the Community Chest, Navy Relief Societies, Council of Social Agencies, and Army Personal Affairs Divisions.

Each hospital taking patients under the EMIC program must have an annual inspection of the plant and must prepare a cost statement upon which the reimbursable cost payment is made. The addition of a hospital accountant, paid from EMIC funds, to the staff has been of great assistance to the hospitals in preparing their statements. There are 74 participating hospitals. During the period from March through December, 31 hospital reimbursable cost statements were approved and hospital agreements completed on the basis of the cost statements. Twenty-one of these statements were completed as a result of direct contacts with the hospitals. Forty-one hospitals were visited in this period.



Rate of Deaths from Premature Birth per 1,000 Live Births, Florida
1934-1944

BUREAU OF DENTAL HEALTH

D. H. TURNER, D.D.S., Director

The activities of the Bureau of Dental Health for the year ending December 31, 1945, varied only slightly from those of the previous year. It was impossible to expand the Bureau's services to any great extent because of its limited personnel—a director, one field dentist, and one secretary. The program called for promotion of dental health on a state-wide basis and provided dental health education for everyone in the state and correctional service for indigent maternal and preschool cases and elementary school children.

Education. Upon request, dental health literature was forwarded to everyone desiring it; likewise, lectures, talks and movies were presented, when time permitted, to school and civic groups. Only educational material approved or originated by the American Dental Association or by the State Board of Health, was used. While dental health education was available to everyone, it was especially provided for and distributed to maternal and preschool patients, all school children, teachers, and parents.

The most effective factor in the plan was the demonstration phase—the educational-correctional clinics. To conduct the clinics, the bureau maintained and operated two dentomobiles. One was in use the entire year (except for repair periods); the other, from late October. Wherever running water and electricity (110 volts, a. c.) are accessible, these fully-equipped dental offices on wheels can be quickly set up and the clinics put into immediate operation. The field dentist and/or the director operate the clinics. They are usually conducted in county health unit localities in cooperation with the health departments; always with the approval of local dentists, if any, and where the dental indigents could not otherwise obtain dental care of any kind. As such communities are too numerous for complete dental attention to be given to all the patients, only the most necessary work to relieve dental discomfort and prevent immediate or further dental trouble is done. The eligibility of a patient to the clinics must be determined by a welfare worker or a public health nurse. The following summary is a record of the dentomobile clinics for 1945:

	Maternal	Preschool	School	Total
Patients, new	15	5	2014	2034
Patients, repeat	6	--	1085	1091
Inspections	15	5	2014	2034
Prophylaxis	14	3	1909	1926
Corrections:				
Fillings, amalgam	12	4	2197	2213
Fillings, cement	11	3	894	908
Fillings, silicate	10	--	71	81
Extractions	16	1	611	628
Treatments	33	11	4143	4187
X-ray	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous	---	---	218	218
Total corrections	82	19	8134	8235
Health Education:				
Chair instruction				2965
No. pieces literature given				5989
Talks and/or lectures given:				
Classroom	47	Attendance	3090	
Civic groups	4	Attendance	1650	
Movies shown	2	Attendance	2276	
No. of showings	10			

Ten counties received dentomobile visits of from three to eight weeks each. Nine of these maintain organized county health departments; one is a part of the Central Florida Health District.

In one of the localities where the clinic was held, in cooperation with the State Board of Health's nutrition consultant and representatives of the United States Public Health Service, dental examinations were made for indications of subclinical nutritional states. The dental findings showed that the carious teeth were no greater in number for this class of patient than in the majority of other classes; however, those children who were nutritionally deficient did have more tartar on their teeth and their gums were inflamed and anemic.

Each year, to assist in caring for dental indigents, the Children's Bureau has allotted funds to organized county health departments for paying dental fees in connection with dental corrective care for maternal and preschool patients. Because of the shortage of dentists, this method for the past several years has been used less and less, and in 1945 only six health departments availed themselves of their allotted funds. And of these six, only one continued its program into the second half of the year. At its best, this was never a satisfactory means of providing dental care; however, considering the difficulties encountered during the period being considered, the results, while not large, are good and indicate the need of extensive local health pro-

grams in each county. The county-by-county tabulation that follows is the 1945 account of county health unit Maternal and Child Health Dental Corrective Clinics:

Counties	Dade	Hillsborough	Lake	Monroe	Pinellas	Volusia
Dentists Participating	3	2	4	4	1	1
Maternal	20	80		2	123	---
Pre-school	14	128			---	---
School	24		44	218	---	81
Total	58	208	44	220	123	81
Treatments	92	71	1	90	70	---
Extractions	23	110	55	81	35	13
Fillings						
Ama.	80	14	34	47	287	113
Cem.	39	2	5	10	46	14
Sil.	5			7	14	8
Prohhplaxis	19	5	3	9	26	---

Dade, Hillsborough, and Pinellas County Health Departments each maintained and operated dental clinics in connection with their general health programs. Although there were several weeks in which these clinics, for good and sufficient reasons, were not in operation, together they treated between **six and seven thousand patients** and performed nearly **20,000 dental operations**.

Experience has shown that locally maintained and operated dental programs are the best way to provide dental care to a locality's dental indigents. Accordingly, much effort has been expended in that direction. Alachua County Health Department has now acquired and equipped a dentomobile. Just as soon as a dentist can be obtained, a county-wide, year-round dental program will be launched there.

Miscellaneous. Because it was not possible to obtain Florida-licensed dentists to operate the dental clinic at the Bay Area Health Center, Valparaiso, it was closed and all the property there which belonged to the State Board of Health was brought in to headquarters.

Dr. Ramon Cordova, Dean of Guadalajara Dental College, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, was a goodwill visitor to Florida in January. He was the guest of the Florida State Dental Society and the State Board of Health. As a representative of both these organizations, the director of this Bureau was designated as Dr.

Cordova's guide. Mexico was planning an extensive enlargement of its public health program and Dr. Cordova was here to study Florida's health plan—especially as it pertains to public health dentistry—with the idea of incorporating its best phases in Mexico's new program.

Conclusion. Tentative plans are being made to extend the state's dental health program so that it will embrace the entire state on a year-round basis. To do this it will be necessary to obtain at least four more dentomobiles and secure the services of five additional public health dentists.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE

GEORGE A. DAME, M. D., Director

The present personnel of the Bureau of Local Health Service consists of a director, a records consultant, two sanitation consultants, a chief clerk and a senior clerk. The senior clerk in addition to her several bureau duties, also operates the teletype machine for all other offices of the State Health Department.

The personnel of the Division of Public Health Nursing and the activities of that division will be reported separately. This division which formerly functioned as a separate bureau was added to the Bureau of Local Health Service as a division on November 1, 1945.

A report of the activities of the Bureau of Local Health Service, exclusive of the Division of Public Health Nursing, includes necessarily all activities of the local agencies now operating under the bureau on a local level. The state is now entirely covered by one or another of the three types of local agencies; county health units, attached counties, or health districts.

A "county health unit" is the legal term denoting an administrative unit, composed of one, two or three county health departments, under the direction of one health officer. Each organized county has its own county health department and its own budget. It is sometimes necessary, on account of smallness of population and smallness of budget, for two or three weak health departments to share one health officer.

There are at present twenty six organized county health units comprised of thirty seven county health departments, or 55.2% of the sixty seven counties of the state. These organized counties have a population of 1,819,472 or 80.8% of the state's total population of 2,249,649.

An "attached county" is an unorganized county attached to an adjacent county health department for supervision, and that its citizens and officials may be gradually shown the desirability of organizing and supporting its own county health department. There are presently six attached counties. They are each attached to counties with which each will eventually constitute a part of an administrative unit according to the over-all future plan which calls for the administration of all local health work in thirty-five full-time, fully staffed, local health units.

The six attached counties have a combined population of 29,309, or 1.3% of the total population of the state.

A "health district" is a grouping together of several unorganized counties under the direction of a health officer with a staff of nursing, sanitation and clerical personnel appointed by the State Health Officer and whose salaries and expenses are paid from funds appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature.

The four health districts are composed of twenty-four counties with a combined population of 400,868, or 17.8% of the total state population.

The budgets of the health districts and of the county health units are set up for the following personnel: 65 health officers and technicians, 212 public health nurses, 125 sanitary officers and engineers, 109 clerks and stenographers and 69 others; a total of 580. Copies of the district and county budgets are on pages.....

At the close of the year there were employed in the county health units and districts the following personnel: 41 health officers and clinicians, 99 sanitation officers, 166 nurses, and 198 clerical and others, a total of 504 persons.

There has been a most difficult problem of securing and retaining sufficient personnel for the full operation of the local health units and districts. Fortunately no unit or district has closed. The problem has not become less difficult since the closing of World War II hostilities. A compilation of local health activities is attached.

On October 1, 1945, Mr. Fred A. Safay was assigned to this bureau as a sanitation consultant. He has had a long and valuable experience in public health work. He had recently returned from the European area where he served as a Brigadier General.

On January 1, 1946, Mr. Byron G. Barfield who had served most efficiently since July 1, 1943, tendered his resignation as a sanitation consultant to become effective December 31. He is to be a member of the teaching staff of the In-Service Field Training at Gainesville.

Mr. Robert G. Carter now in the Bureau of Engineering will be assigned to the Bureau of Local Health Service early in 1946. Very intelligent and effective service from Mr. Carter, whose high reputation is well known, is anticipated.

In the latter part of the year an Advisory Records' Committee of County Health Officers was appointed for the purpose of revising all forms used in the county health units. A policy was adopted of using only such records and reports as are necessary and usable. Many forms were abandoned, and those retained were brought up to date and simplified.

This committee worked diligently and carefully and did a fine job. The committee was composed of the following officers: Frank Hall, Paul J. Coughlin, Lawrence Zell, Leland Dame and Frank Chappell.

For the first time a formula was devised and used in the distribution of State and federal funds to the county health units. This formula served very well and, though some two or three counties expressed dissatisfaction, the over-all situation was much better than when practically all counties were dissatisfied under the old "Greco-Roman system of catch-as-catch-can and no holds barred." The present formula was adopted by the State Board of Health as a temporary expedient to serve a then urgent purpose. It is necessary that certain changes be made to fit current conditions and other revisions will be made from year to year as necessity arises.

STATE OF FLORIDA

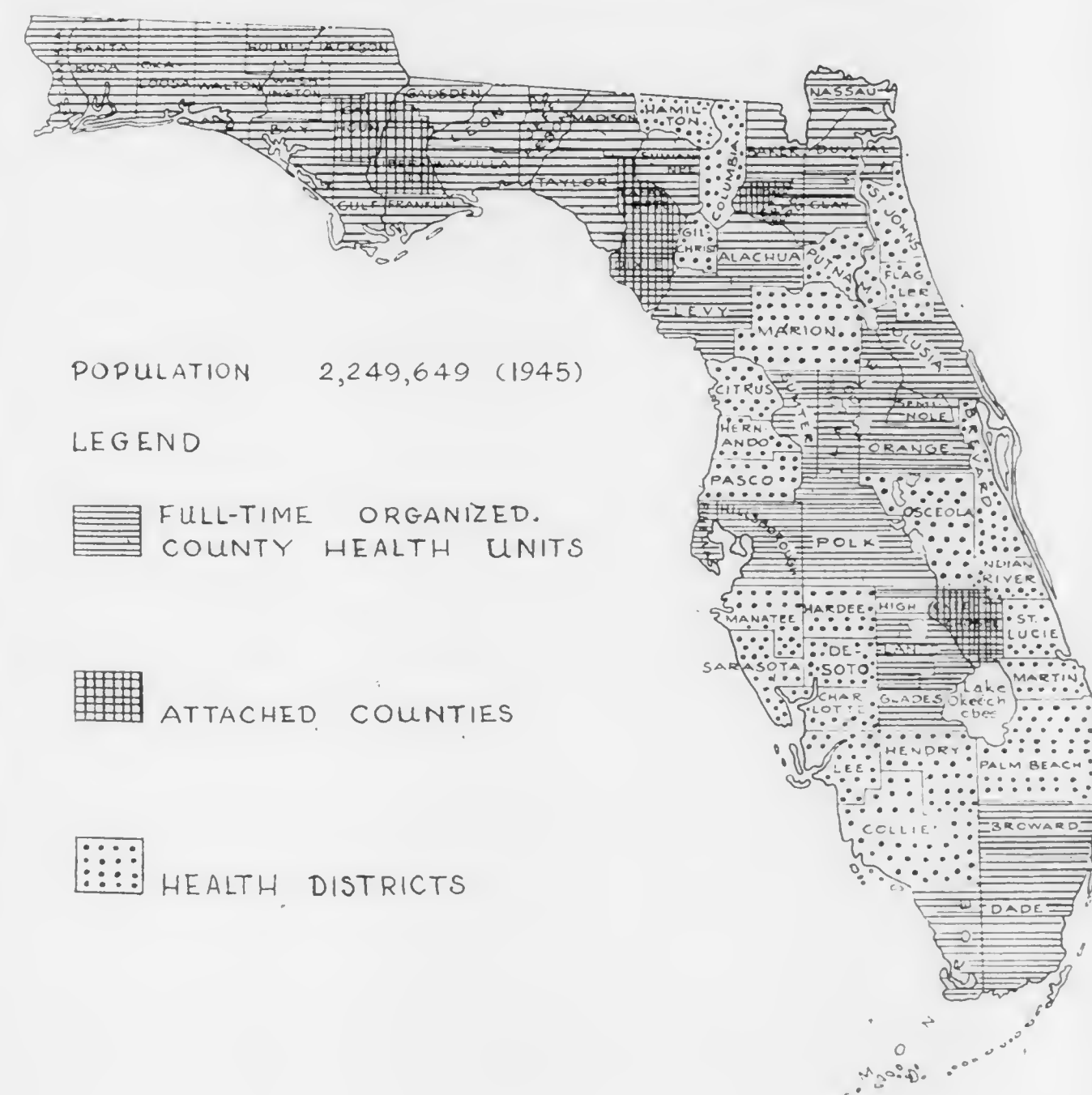


TABLE 1.—COUNTY HEALTH UNIT BUDGETS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1945, TO JUNE 30, 1946

SOURCE OF FUNDS												
Item No.	DESCRIPTION	Annual Rate	Total Budgeted	State	County	U. S. P. H. S.				Children's Bureau	Other Agencies	
						Title VI	V. D.	T. B.	Name		Amount	
31	Alachua.....		40,220	8,157	20,933	2,040	4,340	1,930		2,820		
32	Baker.....		12,214	2,922	5,852	1,920	1,520					
33	Bay.....		34,255	7,900	19,015	1,350	3,860			2,100		
34	Bradford.....		12,243	3,783	4,300	2,520	1,640					
35	Broward.....		35,434	8,294	18,325	2,600	3,200			3,015		
36	Clay.....		11,529	5,019	4,840	1,470	200					
37	Dade.....		259,050	19,474	215,000	1,560	14,440	1,800		6,776		
38	Duval.....		40,335	12,358	18,987	2,820	300	2,320		3,650		
39	Escambia.....		50,835	10,820	31,315	2,040	2,140	1,920		4,440		
40	Franklin.....		11,768	4,054	5,574	2,280	2,400			600		
41	Gadsden.....		28,435	8,790	14,365	1,050	280					
42	Glades.....		4,844	1,156	2,638	1,920	2,000			1,534		
43	Gulf.....		11,200	2,116	5,350	1,200	2,000			7,740		
44	Highlands.....		17,196	4,796	9,200	3,000	11,760			2,040		
45	Hillsborough.....		202,007	15,466	164,041	2,040	2,160			2,720		
46	Holmes.....		15,940	3,107	6,513	2,400	900					
47	Jackson.....		19,124	5,544	6,300	2,400	3,800			2,640		
48	Jefferson.....		15,491	5,287	7,284	2,040	2,020			2,920		
49	Lake.....		31,082	7,318	14,924	2,400	6,460	2,626		500		
50	Leon.....		48,765	8,894	25,825	2,040	350					
51	Levy.....		15,546	4,266	7,055	3,375	2,320			2,140		
52	Madison.....		18,590	5,090	7,000	2,010	2,300			2,440		
53	Monroe.....		30,186	9,066	14,100	2,280	2,300	2,400		1,080		
54	Nassau.....		20,837	4,711	10,326	1,920	1,420			200		
55	Okaloosa.....		12,563	4,023	5,000	1,560	3,400	1,920		3,440		
56	Orange.....		45,627	5,307	30,000	2,040	3,020	2,340		1,200		
57	Pinellas.....		51,599	10,499	32,800	3,000	4,040			3,375		
58	Polk.....		50,531	7,533	30,243	1,920	100	1,200				
59	Santa Rosa.....		12,835	5,034	4,581	1,880	730	2,260		2,460		
60	Seminole.....		22,980	5,270	9,380	1,800	2,440			200		
61	Sumter.....		11,815	3,375	4,000	2,160	2,020			200		
62	Taylor.....		14,317	3,937	6,000	2,040	5,250	1,350		3,660		
63	Volusia.....		59,341	10,111	36,930	2,040	350			250		
64	Wakulla.....		7,217	2,517	3,200	900	350					
65	Walton.....		14,560	3,800	6,000	2,040	2,520			2,520		

TABLE 1 (Continued).—COUNTY HEALTH UNIT BUDGETS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1945, TO JUNE 30, 1946

Item No.	DESCRIPTION	Annual Rate	Total Budgeted	SOURCE OF FUNDS									
				State	County	U. S. P. H. S.				Children's Bureau	Other Agencies		
						Title VI	V. D.	T. B.	Name		Amount		
66	Washington.....		13,784	4,094	5,720	1,800	2,170						
82	Suwannee.....		18,500	11,000	7,500								
	County Budget Totals.....		1,322,795	245,088	820,446	69,305	99,510	24,105		64,340			
79	TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAMS	8,820	7,080						7,080				
80	Dade County.....	11,160	8,880						8,880				
	Hillsborough County.....	5,370	4,080						4,080				
81	Pinellas County.....												
	Grand Total.....		1,342,835	245,088	820,446	69,305	99,510	44,146		64,340			

TABLE 2.—HEALTH DISTRICTS BUDGETS FOR PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 1945, TO JUNE 30, 1946

Item No.	DESCRIPTION	Annual Rate	Total Budgeted	SOURCE OF FUNDS						Other Agencies	
				State	County	U. S. P. H. S.			Children's Bureau		
						Title VI	V. D.	T. B.		Name	Amount
	NORTHERN DISTRICT										
1	District Health Officer.....	5,220	3,915	3,915							
2	Senior Sanitary Officer.....	2,400	1,800	1,800							
3	Public Health Nurse Consultant.....	2,640	1,980	1,980							
4	Senior Stenographer.....	1,560	1,170	1,170							
	CENTRAL DISTRICT										
5	District Health Officer.....	5,460	4,095	4,095							
6	Sanitary Engineer.....	3,780	2,835	2,835							
7	Sanitarian.....	2,460	1,845	1,845							
8	Public Health Nurse Consultant.....	2,820	2,115	2,115							
9	Senior Stenographer.....	1,560	1,170	1,170							
	SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT										
10	District Health Officer.....	5,460	4,095	4,095							
11	Sanitary Engineer.....	3,780	2,835	2,835							
12	Sanitarian.....	2,460	1,845	1,845							
13	Public Health Nurse Consultant.....	2,280	1,710	1,710							
14	Senior Stenographer.....	1,560	1,170	1,170							
	SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT										
15	District Health Officer.....	5,460	4,095	4,095							
16	Sanitary Engineer.....	3,780	2,835	2,835							
17	Sanitarian.....	2,640	1,980	1,980							
18	Public Health Nurse Consultant.....	2,640	1,980	1,980							
19	Senior Stenographer.....	1,560	1,170	1,170							
	TRAVEL										
20	Health Officers and Staff.....		13,030	13,030							
	OTHER EXPENSES										
21	Supplies.....		605	605							
22	Equipment.....		3,510	3,510							
23	Rent.....		1,630	1,630							
24	Contingent.....		585	585							
25	Revised to include Janitor—Northern	District									
26	Revised to include Janitor—Southwes	tern Dis	trict								
	Totals.....		64,000	64,000							

TABLE 3.—STATE OF FLORIDA—ANNUAL REPORT.

ACTIVITIES	COUNTY											Total First Page
	Alachua	Baker	Bay	Bradford	Broward	Clay	Dade	Duval	Escambia	Franklin	Gadsden	Glades
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL												
Admission to service.....A1	26	17	13	13	75	15	921	92	300	6	12	0
Consultations with physicians.....A2	0	10	2	7	71	16	122	6	143	15	168	0
Field visits.....A3-9	64	38	19	24	233	22	1,803	289	318	13	57	0
Smallpox immunizations.....A15	3,107	415	1,362	68	178	193	4,453	532	1,439	52	608	12
Diphtheria immunizations.....A16-18	2,223	230	387	292	412	549	2,930	890	2,851	75	442	41
Typhoid fever immunizations.....A19	6,755	359	1,083	497	253	1,125	496	1,934	9,282	419	808	64
VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL												
Admissions to medical service.....B1	470	61	1,362	320	619	231	5,424	0	2,695	36	1,421	61
Clinic visits.....B3	7,218	835	12,542	3,765	7,253	2,337	88,072	0	12,111	533	6,624	518
Field visits.....B4	872	82	3,267	312	1,443	310	17,985	221	4,178	152	1,447	95
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL												
Individuals admitted to medical service.....C1	6	3	101	9	175	18	2,065	10	19	1	188	0
Clinic visits.....C2	196	42	166	24	221	17	759	140	492	17	196	10
Nursing visits.....C5	7	4	2,411	14	177	16	2,915	12	13	0	207	0
Nursing visits.....C7-8	706	100	772	51	612	56	2,066	232	1,338	61	424	25
MATERNITY SERVICE												
Cases admitted to medical service.....D1-8	262	63	97	96	206	74	1,551	73	110	0	413	0
Cases admitted to nursing service.....D2-7-10	324	128	270	113	302	120	3,568	177	1,013	37	697	15
Visits by antepartum cases to medical conferences.....D3	339	114	114	176	405	115	3,333	114	160	0	740	0
Nursing visits.....D5-6-11-12	955	319	991	253	1,054	434	7,185	671	2,803	87	2,172	19
INFANT HYGIENE												
Individuals admitted to medical service.....E1	70	30	42	111	153	296	1,034	195	8	0	199	0
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....E2	218	88	252	115	252	150	2,422	19,411	571	49	583	27
Visits to medical conferences.....E3	103	54	100	340	406	465	2,868	699	8	0	309	0
Nursing visits.....E5-6	691	232	748	302	774	329	6,768	1,154	1,329	88	1,530	43
PRESCHOOL HYGIENE												
Individuals admitted to medical service.....E8	131	120	128	135	167	87	1,140	338	243	0	314	0
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....E9	325	178	458	151	166	50	1,264	815	205	122	1,015	69
Visits to medical conferences.....E10	167	226	166	320	381	122	2,236	1,028	243	0	544	0
Nursing visits.....E12-13	978	367	1,125	292	474	136	4,886	1,886	754	182	2,169	121
Inspections by dentists or dental hygienists.....E14	0	2	0	0	0	0	94	5	16	20	0	0

TABLE 3 (Continued).—STATE OF FLORIDA—ANNUAL REPORT.

ACTIVITIES	Gulf	Hendry	Highlands	Hillsborough	Holmes	Jackson	Jefferson	Lake	Leon	Levy	Madison	Total First Page
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL												
Admission to service.....A1	2	0	3	160	3	22	28	103	62	3	7	1,883
Consultations with physicians.....A2	2	0	11	196	2	4	30	95	28	0	7	560
Field visits.....A3-9	8	0	6	496	13	42	51	261	144	5	10	3,916
Smallpox immunizations.....A15	42	5	209	3,191	320	110	269	687	1,116	124	433	12,419
Diphtheria immunizations.....A16-18	45	28	173	4,481	357	999	252	1,244	2,599	399	1,745	18,925
Typhoid fever immunizations.....A19	420	13	251	1,845	943	2,415	2,204	1,122	2,599	399	1,745	23,075
VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL												
Admissions to medical service.....B1	55	137	211	2,668	118	397	196	270	1,124	172	346	12,700
Clinic visits.....B3	979	1,300	2,904	38,621	2,010	7,091	4,880	5,269	12,626	2,236	4,341	141,808
Field visits.....B4	154	132	156	6,707	38	863	514	313	2,328	84	148	30,364
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL												
Individuals admitted to medical service.....C1	4	0	1	1,078	7	54	85	2	70	1	49	2,595
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....C2	26	2	7	1,561	78	168	64	197	100	56	38	2,280
Clinic visits.....C5	0	0	0	3,269	20	40	120	4	63	0	84	5,776
Nursing visits.....C7-8	28	2	19	2,737	162	282	129	405	249	92	46	6,443
MATERNITY SERVICE												
Cases admitted to medical service.....D1-8	4	0	3	560	1	89	221	58	330	8	149	2,945
Cases admitted to nursing service.....D2-7-10	67	0	8	2,379	13	354	452	213	357	79	102	6,764
Visits by antepartum cases to medical conferences.....D3	4	0	3	1,190	1	162	272	74	397	1	562	5,610
Nursing visits.....D5-6-11-12	164	0	20	5,718	37	793	1,607	468	1,048	210	365	16,943
INFANT HYGIENE												
Individuals admitted to medical service.....E1	0	0	394	536	0	70	69	16	55	2	41	2,138
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....E2	58	0	136	1,768	25	163	329	196	216	19	105	24,138
Visits to medical conferences.....E3	0	0	979	962	0	181	122	27	63	2	48	5,352
Nursing visits.....E5-6	144	0	616	4,709	55	273	1,247	494	432	22	150	13,988
PRESCHOOL HYGIENE												
Individuals admitted to medical service.....E8	0	0	94	1,090	0	23	17	103	20	1	97	2,803
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....E9	100	0	61	1,735	13	65	592	494	167	4	42	4,848
Visits to medical conferences.....E10	0	0	161	1,634	0	86	26	103	20	1	144	5,433
Nursing visits.....E12-13	189	0	132	4,608	18	110	1,550	811	258	7	68	13,370
Inspections by dentists or dental hygienists.....E14	0	0	7	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137

TABLE 3 (Continued).—STATE OF FLORIDA—ANNUAL REPORT.

ACTIVITIES	Monroe	Nassau	Okaloosa	Orange	Pinellas	Polk	Santa Rosa	Seminole	Sumter	Taylor	Volusia	Total First & Second
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL												
Admission to service.....A1	9	41	17	439	45	0	23	77	25	3	138	1,883
Consultations with physicians.....A2	5	71	2	63	12	0	6	107	3	0	3	935
Field visits.....A3-9	36	110	27	695	88	0	37	149	27	4	254	3,916
Smallpox immunizations.....A15	443	2,464	181	1,714	1,073	3,383	269	292	431	76	945	18,925
Diphtheria immunizations.....A16-18	922	491	314	1,877	1,162	742	802	672	465	55	879	19,925
Typhoid fever immunizations.....A19	1,301	1,673	1,588	6,562	269	106	2,435	1,355	0	974	796	35,921
VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL												
Admissions to medical service.....B1	345	155	48	1,079	643	176	99	414	72	18	865	18,394
Clinic visits.....B3	2,900	2,262	807	12,807	9,271	1,286	608	6,258	895	332	5,471	224,065
Field visits.....B4	459	261	35	2,466	988	831	121	588	69	264	986	41,801
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL												
Individuals admitted to medical service.....C1	172	26	17	192	154	0	16	187	0	35	448	3,946
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....C2	458	78	17	433	327	409	55	85	45	71	448	4,577
Clinic visits.....C5	236	42	0	68	177	0	16	113	0	16	103	9,376
Nursing visits.....C7-8	1,110	199	30	1,871	723	1,711	97	698	129	96	1,195	10,594
MATERNITY SERVICE												
Cases admitted to medical service.....D1-8	99	59	0	355	321	0	0	318	0	33	129	4,368
Cases admitted to nursing service.....D2-7-10	164	182	18	418	543	0	50	578	14	182	668	10,788
Visits by antepartum cases to medical conferences.....D3	227	115	0	772	1,232	0	15	242	0	76	309	8,276
Nursing visits.....D5-6-11-12	475	373	43	1,018	1,202	1	108	2,082	14	664	1,482	27,373
INFANT HYGIENE												
Individuals admitted to medical service.....E1	107	57	0	396	481	0	1	185	4	16	125	3,321
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....E2	273	123	51	466	746	2	23	438	16	145	482	27,153
Visits to medical conferences.....E3	194	118	0	902	1,335	0	1	293	4	19	344	7,736
Nursing visits.....E5-6	578	267	154	1,057	2,714	3	83	1,668	18	454	1,140	22,130
PRESCHOOL HYGIENE												
Individuals admitted to medical service.....E8	107	186	0	541	745	0	0	200	4	8	172	4,248
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....E9	256	210	7	642	1,176	2	15	834	22	497	625	8,121
Visits to medical conferences.....E10	193	476	0	1,280	1,477	0	0	266	4	13	257	7,608
Nursing visits.....E12-13	1,034	411	10	1,534	2,183	2	44	3,740	29	703	1,410	21,121
Inspections by dentists or dental hygienists.....E14	64	1	0	19	37	0	0	1	0	0	0	204

TABLE 3 (Continued).—STATE OF FLORIDA—ANNUAL REPORT.

ACTIVITIES	Wakulla	Walton	Washington	Okeechobee County (attached County)	Northern District 4th Quarter	Central District 4th Quarter	Southwestern District 4th Quarter	Total 1-2 & 3 Pages	TOTAL ANNUAL 1945
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL									
Admission to service.....A1	25	9	11	0	4	1	0	2,700	2,750
Consultations with physicians.....A2	0	14	11	0	17	0	0	1,207	1,249
Field visits.....A3-9	34	25	23	0	5	1	0	5,343	5,431
Smallpox immunizations.....A15	142	80	57	0	0	0	0	30,196	30,475
Diphtheria immunizations.....A16-18	426	70	674	30	73	0	0	28,306	29,579
Typhoid fever immunizations.....A19	824	1,320	1,029	0	773	0	0	52,980	56,926
VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL									
Admissions to medical service.....B1	59	59	135	0	7	0	0	22,308	22,568
Clinic visits.....B3	1,180	1,454	1,835	38	9	0	0	266,242	270,758
Field visits.....B4	56	148	175	0	2	0	0	48,869	49,250
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL									
Individuals admitted to medical service.....C1	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	5,176	5,185
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....C2	17	12	17	0	5	10	16	6,703	6,780
Clinic visits.....C3	4	0	10	0	0	0	0	10,147	10,161
Nursing visits.....C7-8	81	12	87	0	5	27	16	18,453	18,674
MATERNITY SERVICE									
Cases admitted to medical service.....D1-8	63	1	0	0	0	0	0	5,682	5,746
Cases admitted to nursing service.....D2-7-10	149	28	17	0	0	0	0	13,606	13,800
Visits by antepartum cases to medical conferences.....D3	98	1	1	0	0	0	0	11,264	11,364
Nursing visits.....D5-6-11-12	321	41	68	0	0	0	0	34,835	35,265
INFANT HYGIENE									
Individuals admitted to medical service.....E1	33	0	21	0	0	0	0	4,693	4,747
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....E2	108	23	45	0	0	0	0	29,918	30,004
Visits to medical conferences.....E3	83	0	28	0	0	0	0	10,948	11,059
Nursing visits.....E5-6	350	24	190	0	0	0	0	30,276	30,840
PRESCHOOL HYGIENE									
Individuals admitted to medical service.....E8	45	0	49	0	0	0	0	6,211	6,305
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....E9	267	15	51	0	6	0	0	12,407	12,746
Visits to medical conferences.....E10	149	0	69	0	0	0	0	11,574	11,746
Nursing visits.....E12-13	665	15	112	0	6	0	0	32,221	33,019
Inspections by dentists or dental hygienists.....E14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326	326

TABLE 3 (Continued).—STATE OF FLORIDA—ANNUAL REPORT.

ACTIVITIES	Alachua	Baker	Bay	Bradford	Broward	Clay	Dade	Duval	Escambia	Franklin	Gadsden	Glades	Total First Page
SCHOOL HYGIENE													
Inspections by physicians or nurses.....F1	261	1,843	4,256	852	2,666	2,046	169,409	5,170	3,790	210	671	111	191,285
Examination by physicians.....F2	1,723	396	310	506	1,922	1,020	3,470	3,276	0	1	146	103	9,873
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....F4	416	127	62	49	2,639	81	3,722	129	376	339	105	119	8,164
Nursing visits.....F5-6	1,029	171	968	229	5,292	193	30,858	1,624	781	345	310	235	42,035
Inspections by dentist or dental hygienists.....F7	0	214	0	0	0	0	2,246	0	228	314	0	0	3,002
ADULT HYGIENE													
Medical examinations.....G1-5	453	169	829	272	181	97	147	1,297	846	118	129	14	4,852
MORBIDITY SERVICE													
Medical visits.....H3-4	9	71	0	93	20	93	0	3	39	0	32	0	360
Nursing visits.....H5-6	98	108	186	78	18	215	232	277	126	251	115	26	1,730
Admissions to hospitals.....H7	0	14	0	0	0	9	0	2	0	0	30	2	57
GENERAL SANITATION													
Approved individual water supplies installed.....J1	19	7	1	0	19	20	98	23	52	153	70	0	462
Approved excreta disposal systems installed.....J2-3	81	59	205	18	207	127	2,151	646	554	158	433	0	4,639
Field visits.....J4-11	2,232	1,055	2,452	608	2,239	645	45,623	4,495	2,269	702	2,172	26	64,518
PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK													
Food-handling establishments registered for supervision.....K1	123	54	306	50	455	45	3,011	263	249	84	48	9	4,697
Field visits to food handling establs.....K2	874	429	603	443	2,748	372	26,829	838	2,031	533	313	56	36,069
Dairy farms registered for supervision.....K3	23	4	15	4	11	11	1,69	0	70	1	8	12	230
Field visits to dairy farms.....K4	192	64	112	47	144	117	1,881	0	456	0	108	16	3,138
Milk plants registered for supervision.....K5	9	0	11	2	9	5	39	0	7	0	1	2	85
Field visits to milk plants.....K6	39	1	18	14	36	17	1,864	0	181	0	15	2	2,187
LABORATORY													
Specimens examined.....L1-21	5,458	4,786	8,381	2,898	5,168	2,250	134,746	4,005	22,878	1,254	6,222	150	198,196

TABLE 3 (Continued).--STATE OF FLORIDA--ANNUAL REPORT.

[illegible]

TABLE 4.—SOME STATISTICS SHOWING GROWTH OF LOCAL HEALTH

[illegible]

HEALTH SERVICE IN COUNTY HEALTH UNITS FOR THE WAR

ACTIVITIES	Wakulla	Walton	Washington	Okaloosa (attached County)	Northern District 4th Quarter	Central District 4th Quarter	Southwestern District 4th Quarter	Total Pages 1-2 & 3	ANNUAL TOTAL 1945
SCHOOL HYGIENE									
Inspection by physicians or nurses.....F1	859	705	669	0	0	0	0	250,017	252,250
Examination by physicians.....F2	11	12	566	0	0	0	0	25,921	26,510
Individuals admitted to nursing service.....F4	17	17	135	0	0	0	0	14,035	14,304
Nursing visits.....F5-6	119	23	492	0	0	0	0	61,322	61,956
Inspection by dentist or dental hygienists.....F7	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	11,944	11,950
ADULT HYGIENE									
Medical examinations.....G1-5	137	19	123	0	0	0	0	31,054	31,333
MORBIDITY SERVICE									
Medical visits.....H3-4	17	0	631	0	0	0	0	4,240	4,888
Nursing visits.....H5-6	443	34	1,229	0	0	0	0	6,801	8,507
Admissions to hospitals.....H7	3	20	6	0	3	0	0	903	935
GENERAL SANITATION									
Approved individual water supplies installed.....J1	3	62	47	0	0	1	0	2,632	2,745
Approved excreta disposal systems installed.....J2-3	207	64	128	0	0	10	0	10,450	10,859
Field visits.....J4-11	729	831	695	0	0	80	0	138,912	141,247
PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK									
Food-handling establishments registered for supervision.....K1	58	26	66	12	0	33	0	8,956	9,151
Dairy farms registered for supervision.....K2	141	116	440	12	0	37	0	65,421	66,167
Field visits to dairy farms.....K3	1	4	23	0	0	0	0	461	489
Milk plants registered for supervision.....K4	5	39	92	0	0	0	0	6,145	6,281
Field visits to milk plants.....K5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	166	169
LABORATORY									
Specimens examined.....L1-21	1,700	1,225	2,329	30	15	0	0	347,348	352,647

YEARS. NO STATISTICS FOR THE HEALTH DISTRICTS ARE GIVEN AS THEY WERE ONLY RECENTLY ORGANIZED.

Year	Number of Organized Counties	County Contribution	Per Capita	State Contribution	Per Capita	Federal Contribution	Per Capita	Total Budgets	Total Per Capita	Estimated Population Served	Number of Personnel	Total No. of Coded Activities
1941	32	\$215,128	29	\$128,062	18	\$185,621	26	\$528,811	73	722,506	299	1,009,140
1942	34	319,218	38	201,805	23	238,441	28	759,464	89	845,554	274	1,663,348
1943	34	440,546	39	195,630	17	290,250	26	926,426	82	1,129,906	486	1,991,525
1944	36	692,467	51	209,341	16	265,750	20	1,167,558	87	1,334,810	643	1,867,460
1945	37	820,446	51	245,088	15†	277,301	17†	1,342,835	83	1,612,472	559	1,737,481*

*Many items codable in previous years are not now codable, hence, reduction in figures on activities.
†The State's contribution although increased, shows a per capita reduction due to a more rapid increase in number of persons served by local units.
The same applies to per capita Federal contributions.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

RUTH E. METTINGER, R. N., Director

The Division of Public Health Nursing has made an effort to coordinate the nursing service throughout the State by advising and emphasizing the carrying out of a generalized nursing program. Where infirmaries were established with the cooperation of the Federal Public Housing Authority and the U. S. Public Health Service the infirmary nurses were requested to cover an area from home visiting, thus relieving the local health department nurses. This, of course, was under the direction of the local health officer and supervising nurse.

Prior to V-J day the scarcity of nurses was not felt so acutely, inasmuch as the Division of Public Health Nursing had utilized the services of nurses wishing to be near their husbands stationed in the various Florida camps. In many instances these nurses had had both experience and training in the field of public health. With the subsequent separation of the men from the service, these nurses returned to their former homes, leaving many vacancies. Attempt has been made to fill them with those being released from the military service. Upon investigation it was learned that a large majority of these nurses are taking advantage of the GI Bill of Rights in order to further their educations; others are being diverted to positions such as those offered by the Veterans' Administration for which the compensation is greater than in public health positions.

On December 31, 1945, when the annual count of nurses was made for the U. S. Public Health Service, there was a total of 288 nurses actually employed in the State (including those working in unorganized counties, with insurance companies and industries). This is an increase of 15 over the count made December 31, 1944. As of December 31, 1945, there were approximately 16 vacancies. Of the total number of nurses employed in the county health departments, forty percent (40%) had completed their full courses at one of the universities offering the approved course in public health nursing.

The Division of Public Health Nursing has assisted in developing the nursing programs in unorganized counties; has assisted in securing nurses for the Rapid Treatment Centers and for the U. S. Public Health Service Infirmaries which are under the supervision of the State Board of Health; and also has given advisory assistance to the American War Community Service through the National Organization for Public Health Nursing regarding the establishment of visiting nurse associations.

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PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING 87

Even though the scarcity of nurses has been acute, it has been the aim and desire of this Division to maintain the same standards for public health nursing. Unfortunately, State funds were not available for scholarships, but nurses were advised to take advantage of Bolton Act funds for this purpose. Five white nurses and one colored nurse took advantage of this opportunity and completed their full courses in public health nursing. For specialized training the State Board of Health sent three nurses for short courses in tuberculosis nursing and two nurses for long courses in this particular phase of work.

Realizing the great need for field experience for nurses assigned to counties without supervision, a Training Center was established in Gainesville under the direction of the Alachua County Health Department. To this Center was assigned nurses for special training for a period of two months, during which time they were given lectures and field experience. Vanderbilt University has taken advantage of the services of this Center and during 1945 sent four of their students to Gainesville for field training, giving them college credits. Two of these students entered the armed forces and two remained in Florida with the county health units.

This Division assisted the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in the establishment of a midwifery orientation program in Tallahassee under the direction of the Leon County Health Department. The State Midwife Consultant and the State Midwife Teacher were assigned to this unit to assist in the teaching of the student midwives. The women were carefully selected for this course by the county health units and investigated by the State Consultants.

During 1945 the Director of the Division of Public Health Nursing planned and conducted two staff conferences for the supervising nurses of the county health units.

The reorganization of the State Board of Health handicapped the Division of Public Health Nursing somewhat, as three of the consultants were assigned to the newly-organized health districts. Another consultant entered the Army Nurse Corps and one joined the ranks of the U. S. Public Health Service. For several months this left only two consultants in the State Office to cover the organized county health units throughout the State. One of these had been assigned to the Division by the U. S. Public Health Service. In December another State Consultant was assigned to the Division by the U. S. Public Health Service.

At a meeting of State Directors of Public Health Nursing in Atlanta called by the Public Health Nursing Consultant of the

District No. 4 office, representatives from seven states were in attendance. The training of public health nurses was one of the several subjects discussed and the directors were urged to continue their service. Another subject was the employment of nurses aides and war emergency nurses to offset partially the shortage of nurses. The importance of a close working relationship of the nursing division with other divisions of the state health department was emphasized.

The representatives from the District Office and the Children's Bureau urged the development of bedside nursing services. A discussion on this subject was led by the Director of this Division, who reported for her state the development of three new services of this nature, financed by the Community Chests in their respective communities.

The Director was re-appointed Chairman of the State Nursing Council for War Service, under which the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps and Procurement and Assignment Service operated, and served until October when the State Nursing Council for War Service voted upon the dissolution of this committee.

In January and February of 1945, one of the State Consultants carried through two trainee-on-the-job institutes on the "Integration of Public Health into the School of Nursing."

HEALTH EDUCATION, 1945

ELSIE D. WITHEY, Director
RUTH STUART ALLEN, Acting Director

(The Director of Health Education, Mrs. Elsie D. Withey, resigned her position on September 1, 1945, and Mrs. Ruth Stuart Allen, the Publicity Consultant, was appointed acting director for the remainder of the year. Mrs. Withey's report which follows covers the period January-August, 1945.)

A major accomplishment of the Bureau of Health Education in 1945 was its participation in the proposed Florida School-Community Health Education Projects to be financed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. The director and others, including Dr. E. Benton Salt, of the University of Florida and State Department of Education, initiated steps for this project late in 1944 and completed them after Dr. Salt met with representatives of the Kellogg Foundation the first of the year.

The committee appointed to compile Florida's application to the Kellogg Foundation planned that a directing committee would be set up by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to include several representatives of the State Department, approximately five bureau directors from the State Board of Health, a representative of the Florida Medical Association, the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, the University of Florida, the Florida State College for Women, and others. Representatives from every professional, officially voluntary organization in the state concerned with health were to serve on a larger advisory committee.

From six to eight areas in the state, preferably community areas rather than counties, were to be selected, wherein one school and the community area served by the school would become a "project" school-community group. Most important phase of the project was to be the local planning committee, composed of project school representatives, health department personnel, and representatives from each local group or agency concerned with health. The same type of project was outlined for Negroes.

The application listed the employment of a full-time consultant trained in public health education and having wide experience, a Negro assistant, and a secretary. The consultant's work would be to organize pre-training programs for personnel concerned in each area, to work with the state directing and advisory committees, with each local planning committee, and with the schools, health departments and other agencies concerned at both the state and local level.

The keynote of the entire project was cooperative action, based

upon the belief that the schools can do little to solve health problems from within the school alone. The home and community must be included in their efforts. It was also believed that schools could do more effective health teaching if close relationships existed with local health departments, thereby basing school health teaching programs upon the same health problems attacked by the health department. Community effort was held to be essential, also; for without this cooperation certain health problems cannot be solved.

Because the Florida program was based upon community and state cooperation and because it was believed to be sound and well worth trying, the Florida application was approved. Approximately \$9,500 were deposited to the credit of the State Department of Education by the Kellogg Foundation in March, 1945. At the present writing, however, efforts have failed to find a consultant. As soon as such a person is employed, the project will begin.

HEALTH EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Seeing the impossibility of accomplishing worthwhile results from merely combing the state, attempting futilely to assist with public health education in 67 counties with only one person doing such work, the director concentrated efforts on several areas so that results could be seen.

An important meeting was held early in January on this question and included representatives of the Sloan Project in Applied Economics of the University of Florida, the School Service Bureau of the College of Education, and the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Those present decided:

1. That to determine what might be done by united action, definite efforts should be made to work together on certain school and community areas.
2. That further meetings should be held to check on the progress.
3. That a plan should be evolved by these experiences which could serve as a guide for solving school health problems anywhere in the state.

The procedure decided upon and followed was to visit the county superintendent to determine the nature of his problem, to present the plan of cooperation, and—if he desired—to present this plan to every county principal at a school principals' meeting; that they might select one or two schools willing to try out the program during the remainder of the school year. In the

end, if it were successful the other schools in the county could put the program in effect the next school year.

The first call came from Marion County where the East Marion School decided that nutrition, tuberculosis and hookworm should be given major emphasis in an over-all school project. Then followed the schools of Archer and Micanopy in Alachua County, the schools of Prospect, Oneca and Samoset in Marion County, and the Glen St. Mary School in Baker County.

It would take too long to describe all the steps, all the health activities, that were parts of the projects as they evolved in the schools. However, each grade had definite problems of its own and outstanding was the degree to which home cooperation was achieved. The evidences of active cooperation on the part of all groups concerned—local, county and state—proved the values of this method of attack. The full report of the projects is described in *Florida Health Notes*, May and September, 1945.

TUBERCULOSIS EDUCATION

When the Division of Tuberculosis announced the first mass x-ray examinations in Alachua County it was obvious that a broad educational program was necessary. Early in June plans were made for the educational program to precede and accompany the mobile x-ray unit on its circuit throughout the county. Besides using block leaders for filling out appointment blanks and distributing leaflets, organizing Negro committees, inserting leaflets in utility bills, and planning an extensive publicity program with the local publicity chairman, several special methods were employed which created favorable response:

1. Radio station hook-up at x-ray unit headquarters where people were interviewed and asked to give their reactions to the x-raying and broadcasts on the Farm and Home Hour.
2. University Day held when all university students were given chance for x-ray and were lead by the President of the University.
3. Use of 35mm. trailer in motion picture houses throughout the county. Film designed by the Bureau of Health Education staff, but commercially proceeded, which urged people to have x-rays made and listed the x-ray unit's schedule.
4. Novel lapel tag stating "My chest's been X-rayed, has yours?" given to all food handlers x-rayed and to prominent members of civic clubs to wear during the campaign.

EDUCATION MATERIALS

As the school and community projects progressed the need became more apparent for adequate teaching materials of Florida health problems. The health textbooks in use are good, but as they are printed for national consumption, they do not give adequate information about southern health problems. Teachers know far too little about them and there is little, if anything, to give boys and girls to read or study concerning these problems.

The director of the Sloan Project in Applied Economics, Mr. Hazen Nutter, had funds which could be used to pay a writer to write materials for housing education and since many health problems are related to housing, Mr. Nutter was anxious to have some good health-housing booklets produced. As the joint projects grew, it was finally decided that the Sloan Project employ a writer to work on a story about hookworm for 5, 6, 7, and 8th grade or above students.

After its first writing, the booklet was submitted to a large number of persons for preview and criticism and in the course of events was re-written three times. It had a very thorough going-over by public health and educational authorities and emerged as a 48 page illustrated booklet on hookworm entitled "Pineville High Meets the Challenge."

It was planned to jointly publish "Pineville" and since the printing of large numbers would lower the cost of single copies it was desired to invite other southern state health departments to participate in the initial printing. The Mississippi State Health Department ordered 1,000 copies as a result and ten thousand copies in all were printed.

Efforts were made to secure orders at ten cents a copy from county school superintendents so that they could supply their own schools with the booklet. It was felt that the very process of having school people consider the materials, weight and measure their needs in respect to hookworm education would be a needed educational process for school administrators themselves. The State Board of Health ordered 3,000 copies and these are available free for use in schools where supervision can be given to promote effective use of the booklet.

The same type of project is underway in respect to school materials on typhus and tuberculosis, both of course related to housing and both to be done by the same cooperative arrangements. Their titles are "Roddy the Rat" (typhus) and "Jack's Secret" (tuberculosis).

One new pamphlet was made up. Entitled "You Don't Want Hookworm" it was a combination of two out-of-print pamphlets,

"Hookworm Disease" and "After Hookworm Treatment—What To Eat and Why."

Much time was spent in previewing films. Out-moded films were destroyed and more effective ones were purchased or placed on order. Inventories were made and supplies were proportioned so as to keep abreast of the demand.

Requests for educational materials on specific health problems have been received from other bureaus and from local units far in excess of the capacity of the bureau to produce them at the time needed. All efforts were made to secure out-of-state materials available or usable on these problems. On several important health problems there are no materials available for public health education in Florida and production of Florida materials for local use is urgent in some cases. In addition to the production of new materials, needs exist for the revision of present materials, but the work of the bureau has so broadened that much writing and editing has necessarily been disadvantageously delayed.

PERSONNEL

It is hoped that the new vacant position of Health Education Consultant can be filled as soon as possible. The position was established in 1942 but was vacant in July, 1944, as a result of the employee's promotion. The needs for and functions of a health education consultant have been described in previous reports.

Because health problems among the Negroes are so severe and the racial group is in such urgent need of health education, the director at the beginning of the year recommended the employment of at least two field workers in Negro health education. One field worker was employed in the spring to work in the northern part of the state with headquarters at Jacksonville and another will be employed in September to work in the southern part with headquarters at Tampa.

PUBLICITY CONSULTANT

Activities of the Publicity Consultant which were combined with those of Acting Director in September represented the promotional needs and actions of the central bureaus and divisions as well as the local health units. All newspaper, magazine, radio copy and photographs for the central group were prepared and released by the Consultant, while county health units were regularly assisted with publicity, promotion and consulting services in their local health programs.

Special projects for:

Malaria

Field trip and pictures on DDT spraying program at Hommassa
 Pictures on ditching project at:
 Gainesville
 Lake City
 Forerunner stories to all local papers as DDT began work in individual county (10 counties)

Tuberculosis

Pre-stories and coverage on TB conference, Orlando
 Special stories and pictures on TB survey in:
 Port St. Joe
 Nassau
 Miami
 Tampa
 Alachua
 Volusia
 Marion (East Marion)
 Maternal and Child Health
 Special radio program on EMIC birthday party written and arranged-for on 12 stations
 Series of six stories for Planned Parenthood Group
 Pre-Stories and coverage on nutrition survey:
 Tallahassee
 DeFunak Springs
 Leesburg
 Manatee
 Stories, pictures and radio programs on prenatal classes
 Photographic broadside for MCH promotion

Negro

Program

Pre-Stories, coverage and picture National Negro Health Week
 Pre-Stories, coverage and pictures on State-Wide Negro Committee
 Negro work shop, A&M College (Lectures and pictures)

Engineers

Photographic project on water sampling device, made from Coast Guard boat on St. Johns River
 Pictures, pre-stories, coverage and promotion of food handlers school, Pensacola
 Picture story "before" and "after" of Apalachicola oyster houses-building program
 Four lectures to sanitarians' class at Gainesville

Nurses

All state-wide copy and promotion for recruiting of Cadet Nurses
 State-wide promotion and consultation with supervising nurses for local projects in National Public Health Nursing Week (Proclaimed by Governor Caldwell)

Miscellaneous

Pre-stories, coverage and pictures on Florida Medical Association's post graduate short course
 All arrangements, publicity and public relations on opening of new health unit building, Panama City
 Arrangements for Open Board Meeting, Tallahassee
 All pictures for Health Notes, SBH official publication
 All pictures, copy and lay-out for new publication for inter-office employees—Health Express

Pre-stories and pictures on Florida Dental Society's annual conference, St. Petersburg
 All stories, coverage and pictures for the Florida Public Health Association's meeting, Gainesville
 Lecture to Cancer Society's annual meeting, Miami (on Publicity)
 Pictures furnished to 10 state national magazines
 42 newspaper releases sent to 325 daily and weekly newspaper
 70 special malaria control stories for local consumption (10 counties)
 250 general news stories released locally and to wire services
 200 newspaper mats on DDT spraying program
 200 Newspaper mats announcing Dr. Sowder's appointment
 18 newspaper mats on Negro work-shop
 18 newspaper mats on Negro State-wide Committee
 18 newspaper mats on National Negro Health Week
 25 mats prepared for individual locality releases (In two's and three's)
 50 mats on tuberculosis survey in West Florida
 About 300 pictures taken at request of local health units or Central bureaus and divisions
 About 125 visits to daily and weekly papers
 39,466 column inches of copy relating to both central and local activities—released primarily from the desk of the Publicity Consultant was used in the various 325 news organs over the State. This represents commercial investment of \$22,000.
 All local health departments except two, were visited at least once, and many as often as 10 and 15 times

Film Library

456 films or movies were dispatched from this office:
 Were shown a total of 547 times:
 to an audience of 72,620

During the period September to December 1945 a concentrated experiment was made to integrate health education into the local activities of the Hillsborough County Health Department and the unorganized county of Manatee.

General aims of the program were:

1. To inform, organize and assist in training key Negro people **for community leadership** in health education—emphasis izing maternal and child health, tuberculosis education, venereal disease control, and nutrition education.
2. To assist school principals and teachers in planning and carrying out the school health program.
3. To assist the public health nurses throughout their districts in health education of their clientele, i. e., prenatal clinics, parent education in the infant and pre-school clinics, and school clinics being used at centers.
5. To find sources of pamphlets, films and other educational materials for distribution to all groups.
6. To coordinate all volunteer health education activities to one central state-wide Negro Health Committee.

General adult education with the following groups:
 Ministerial Alliance

Neighborhood Clubs
Insurance Company personnel
Prenatal Clinics
Infant and pre-school clinics
PTAs

Joint conferences were arranged and directed between principals, nurses of Negro schools, the director of nursing and the health educator to facilitate matters of routine and procedure for health service in all schools.

LIBRARY

KATIE SIKES, Librarian

In meeting the greater demand for library service in 1945 every effort was made to add to the Library's extensive collection of medical and public health literature those books, journals and other material which would be of most value. Essentially a reference library for public health workers, physicians, nurses, and dentists, the Library extends its service to professional workers in related and other fields who are interested in promoting the health and welfare of the people.

As new books on medicine, nursing, and public health were published the Library tried to obtain them. Newer and revised editions of standard works were also purchased as soon as available. These were listed from time to time in **Health Notes** and in **Health Express**, publications of the Florida State Board of Health. A catalog of "recent books available from the Library" was issued in December and copies were sent to public health people throughout the state, as well as to all the physicians.

New accessions numbered over 300, which brought the total accession number to 8,837; 135 periodicals were bound and at least 150 of the books added were 1944 and 1945 editions. Ten new subscriptions were placed during the year, bringing the paid subscription list to 86. In addition to these the Library received 95 periodicals as gifts. This brought the total number received to 181 and it may be noted all of these are either indexed in **Index Medicus** or in other standard indices.

Many periodicals are donated by friends of the Library who are interested in the widespread use of public health and medical literature. The Florida Medical Association sends the Library all the state medical journals and many other valuable periodicals. Others who give periodicals regularly to the Library are Dr. E. J. Teagarden, Dr. W. T. Sowder, Dr. Edward M. L'Engle, Dr. Henry Hanson, Dr. L. Y. Dyrenforth, Dr. R. F. Sondag, Mrs. Vera Walker, and Miss Betty Ambler.

During the year the Library received two important collections: Dr. Mark F. Boyd, of the Rockefeller Foundation, following his practice of former years, gave the Library a valuable collection of current reprints and papers on malariology and parasitology; and the family of the late Dr. Gerry Holden, of Jacksonville, presented the Library with his collections on radium. Other gifts were received from Dr. Henry Hanson, Dr. Emily Gate, Dr. W. T. Sowder, and Miss Mary Ivanko, R.N.

One of the largest gifts was the 164 books deposited by the

Florida Medical Association in the Library. The discovery that at least 70 of these were published since 1940 brought a thrill, even though many of them were already owned by the Library. These duplicates were offered to the Jackson Memorial Library, Miami, at the request of the Association.

Some progress was made in weeding out certain old books stored in the attic, yet the Library's lack of sufficient stackroom remains a crying need. With the rapid acquisition of books, periodicals and other literature, provisions for their keeping will have to be given more serious considerations. It was with regret that many old, valuable, reports of national institutes had to be returned to them, due to lack of storage space.

Another physical problem of the Library is the poor lighting condition. The lighting intensity is about 7 footcandles, while recommended intensity is 15 footcandles.

The Library's reference services were extended with the addition of **Child Welfare Information Service, Inc.** which reports impartially on proposed and pending federal legislation affecting the health and welfare of children and youth. The Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association continued to give the Library a subscription to **Health Articles of the Week**, an index to current periodicals on public health. Another useful acquisition was the second edition of the **Union List of Serials** and its first supplement.

Through interlibrary loans, the answering of inquiries by telephone and mail, and the preparation of bibliographies, the scope of the Library's services extended far beyond its surrounding walls. Most of the references desired were available in the Library; only 15 of them had to be borrowed on interlibrary loan from the Army Medical Library which was as gracious as always in sending reference material to Florida. It has become their practice to send microfilm on all references unless otherwise specified. The Florida State Board of Health Library does not have facilities for reading microfilm as yet. However, the increasing use of photographic film makes the preservation of the film and a reading machine a "must" on the Library's problem list.

When the Florida Curriculum Laboratory's Sloan Project in Applied Economics agreed to publish, in cooperation with the State Board of Health and Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, some booklets on health problems peculiar to Florida for instructional purposes, the Librarian assisted in obtaining reference material for the writers and in the preparation of the bibliographies listed in the proposed teachers' guides. The

first, "Pineville High Meets the Challenge," a story of hookworm, was published in the fall and with the distribution of several thousand copies in Florida schools, the Library received many requests from teachers and school administrators for the loan of the references listed. These have been kept in constant circulation ever since. Assistance was given also in preparing references and a bibliography for advance copies of "Roddy the Rat," a story of typhus, to be published in 1946.

As in the past year only one bibliography was prepared and mimeographed for widespread distribution. This was "on Writing and Speaking" and especially designed for public health department personnel. It has been the Librarian's wish to prepare other bibliographies on subjects of public health to encourage greater use of the Library, but lack of personnel prevented much work on this plan.

The Special Course for Sanitary Officers held at the University of Florida, April through June, 1945, received a supply of a bibliography prepared by the U. S. Public Health Service entitled "List of References on Restaurant Sanitation." Copies of the list were sent also to sanitary personnel in the full-time county health departments. Most of the 176 references listed are available in the Library and many requests were received from sanitary personnel studying this subject.

In the fall, a list of "Periodicals Relating to Public Health" was sent to all county health departments with the thought of encouraging them to build up a periodical file on free and inexpensive magazines containing articles of interest in public health work. The basic journals in public health were included. Several of the county health department personnel were interested and requested copies of the journals for inspection. There was also a noticeable increase in requests for the Library to place subscriptions to magazines. The Library continued to have the **Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine** sent to the four branch laboratories at the request of the director of laboratories.

As in the past two years many orders for books were placed through the Library for the health departments. In 1945, however, the county health department libraries received something more than "encouragement" — in the gift of several important texts. Miss Ruth Mettinger, director of public health nursing, obtained funds through the Bolten Act for postgraduate education of public health nurses and surplus monies were used for purchasing books to extend postgraduate education studies. Full-time county health departments were given the privilege of selecting books needed from a list of nine important texts.

Then in the summer, Dr. E. J. Teagarden, director of tuberculosis, made possible through tuberculosis funds the gift of ten outstanding books on tuberculosis to the county health department libraries. Dr. Teagarden's plan to build up tuberculosis reference libraries in the county health departments won the support of the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association who arranged to have the National Tuberculosis Association's bulletin sent regularly to each county, as well as timely booklets on tuberculosis.

The gift of these books was of course received with gratitude by the health officers. Many of them pointed out how the first gifts of books five years ago gave them an incentive to build libraries now containing a worthwhile collection of books especially useful to the members of their staff. The problem of housing and caring for the books has come up in many health department libraries and the Librarian has been asked to visit several of them for the purpose of setting up a library more easily and efficiently kept. It was not possible to do this at any time during the year, but perhaps such visits can be arranged in 1946.

The Librarian assisted county health department personnel in obtaining books for staff education; likewise, the state field workers requested material for this purpose. Most outstanding during the year was the staff education program of the nursing division of the Duval County Health Department. The Alachua County Health Department also requested much assistance and many indefinite loans for use in the In-Service Orientation Course for Nurses conducted by that department. The Leon County Health Department also borrowed materials on indefinite loan for their Midwife Orientation Program for lay and Negro women.

Many health officers evidenced a desire to have statistical information on public health costs, problems and practices. To aid them in obtaining this information the Librarian loaned many references from the Library and also sought publications which could be placed on permanent file in the county libraries. The U. S. Census Bureau very kindly offered many of their publications and sent lists of these from which health officers could select the more useful references.

The TB Book-of-the-Month sponsored by the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association continued to be sent to the 14 field tuberculosis secretaries. They took a keen interest in the books selected and were very pleased with the service up until its end in October.

LIBRARY LOANS		1944	1945
Books	.....	764	846
Periodicals	.....	504	645
Pamphlets	.....	241	514

The Library loaned materials to people from all over the state—students at colleges, engineers, laboratory workers, physicians, welfare workers, military personnel, nurses, teachers, civic leaders . . . Requests for information were received continuously and every effort was made to answer them. Help from the Jacksonville Public Health Library was often sought and the reference librarian there never failed to give courteous and generous assistance.

The Librarian assisted in the editing of the annual report of the State Board of Health and of **Florida Health Notes**, the monthly bulletin. She also gave whatever other assistance she could in making the health education materials published by the Division of Health Education more effective and attractive.

Assistance was given in the preparation of medical and technical papers and of speeches for public health personnel, particularly for those given before the Florida Public Health Association's meeting in Gainesville, Florida, December 3, 4, and 5.

The Library display at the Association's meeting was incorporated into the whole scheme of the State Board of Health's exhibit showing the functions of the organization. Book jackets told of the timely and interesting books available from the Library.

Because the Florida State Legislature met in the spring, the legislative service of the Library was in much demand during 1945. Through the Bostwick Legislative Service it was possible to watch the progress of all legislation introduced pertaining to public health and to notify persons concerned with the progress. Copies of these bills were kept on file and the information was indexed on cards.

The Librarian also watched federal legislation being introduced in Congress and obtained copies of the bills most likely to affect public health procedures.

The Library continued its subscription to the Florida Clipping Service which provides clippings of all newspaper articles published in Florida papers and trade journals. These are indexed by the Librarian and kept on file in the Library.

As a means for enlarging the resources of the Library at very little cost the Library maintains a collection of approximately 37,000 pamphlets, including reprints and miscellaneous material, all classified and kept in vertical files. Useless material in these

files was checked and discarded during the summer months, but a more thorough inspection is needed to keep the collection timely. The Librarian watched every announcement in the periodicals, checked every list published and noted every source of pamphlets, in order to maintain current and useful materials not always available in books and journals.

Supervision of the Division of Health Education's extensive health film library oft and on during the year was the responsibility of the Librarian who from its beginning in 1937 has directed the film library's care and circulation. Through the foresight of the directors of health education this film library of the State Board of Health has become one of the best collections of 16mm. and 35mm. health films in the state and it now boasts approximately 115 sound and silent 16mm. film titles, many of them having duplicate prints, and approximately 24 sound 35mm. films.

In the fall the Librarian spoke before the staff of the State Board of Health, the sole purpose being to seek constructive criticism. Materials were already being sent to staff members in an effort to keep them abreast of the progress in medicine and public health, and everyone expressed appreciation of this service. It was recommended that more frequent notices of book acquisitions be made and also that the two-week loan period be extended to 30 days, especially when loans were made to county health department personnel.

At the present time the Library is served by one full-time Librarian. The film clerk in the Division of Health Education assists in checking in the periodicals and in filing them, as well as the books and pamphlets. The junior secretary in the Division assisted the Librarian until November when she resigned. This lack of sufficient help has curtailed the scope of the Library's service to a great extent.

The office of the Division of Health Education is maintained in the Library and when all the positions are filled six people besides the Librarian have desks in the west end of the Library. Five desks have typewriters. There being no partitioning except a library stack the noise and confusion resulting at times is not conducive to study. Also, the Library is used often for staff meetings and interviews, and this too detracts from the use of the Library as a reference and reading room.

It is becoming increasingly evident that for the efficient administration and expansion of services in the Library, more full-time personnel should make up the Library's staff, more storage space and stockroom should be provided, better lighting should be installed, and the use of the Library as an office and meeting place should be remedied.

LABORATORY

PEARL GRIFFITH, Acting Director

This report covers the activities of the Bureau of Laboratories during the year 1945. Table number 1 is a combined report of the tests performed in the Central and four branch laboratories. In table number 2 is shown the types of Salmonella and Shigella organisms isolated during the year. Several new types of Salmonella have been isolated in this laboratory. These were confirmed by the National Salmonella Center at Lexington, Kentucky, and were given the names of the locality in the State from which isolations were made. Names for the new types are as follows:

S. tallahassee	S. daytona
S. miami	S. luciana
S. inverness	S. pensacola
S. florida	

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. A few necessary additions to the equipment and supplies were made during the year. A large autoclave, centrifuge and serological water bath were purchased for the Central laboratory. An autoclave, centrifuge, incubator, and pipetting machine were added to the Tampa branch laboratory equipment and one microscope was purchased for the Miami branch laboratory. There is still difficulty in obtaining metal containers for mailing laboratory specimens.

LABORATORY QUARTERS. The need for more space in the Central laboratory is acute. The Tampa branch laboratory is also crowded. The premarital and prenatal laws which became effective October 1, 1945, have increased the volume of work in the serological department with the consequent increase of work in the already overcrowded glassware washroom. There is also need for storage space for laboratory records. The overcrowded condition in the Central laboratory is seriously hampering the performance of the work. Immediate attention should be given to this need.

LABORATORY PERSONNEL. The turnover of personnel and the difficulty in finding suitably trained replacements has become serious. Since September, 1945, at which time ten trained workers were lost it has been well nigh impossible to secure adequate help to carry on the work. Some of the present workers are giving many hours of overtime work; some working ten and eleven hours each day in order to handle the volume of

work. It is hoped this situation will be relieved with the release of laboratory workers from the service.

PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. It is now possible to look forward to resuming certain projects which were of necessity discontinued due to the war and consequent shortage of laboratory personnel, and to add new lines of endeavor. It is recommended that the evaluation studies of laboratories performing the diagnostic tests for syphilis be again undertaken. This work was carried on for a short time with satisfactory results. It is also desirable to resume the culturing of sputum for detection of the tubercle bacilli as soon as sufficient help can be secured. Complement fixation on rat sera as a part of the typhus control program is suggested.

A continued shortage of technical personnel and the volume of work made it impossible to send any one for advanced training. It is hoped that this can be resumed this year.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY REPORT OF LABORATORIES

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Total
Intestinal Parasites						
Total No. Specimens Exam.					75,295	81,282
Helminths ova				1,655		
Hookworm	17,355	53,633				
Ascaris	1,506					
Oxyuris	568					
Tapeworm	116					
Trichuris	439					
Strongyloides	23					
Protozoan cysts					5,987	
Endamoeba coli	2,735					
E. histolytica	314					
Endolimax nana	527					
Chilomastix mesnili	42					
Giardia lamblia	2,311					
Iodameba	58					
Throat Specimens						
Diphtheria				23	12,656	
Cultures	173	12,460			4	
Virulence Tests	2	2			1,353	
Vincent's angina	464	878		11	215	14,228
Streptococcus	25	190				
Malaria						
Tertian	60	9,033		21	9,114	
Estivo-autumnal	5				5	
Untyped	3				3	9,122
Agglutination Tests						
Typhoid						
"H" Agglutinins	472	5,863	405	632	7,372	
"O" Agglutinins	196	6,281	149		6,626	
Paratyphoid A	18	2,622	41	7	2,688	
Paratyphoid B	29	2,590	62	8	2,689	
Weil-Felix	440	5,649	175	12	6,276	
Brucella abortus	113	6,460	56	52	6,681	
P. tularensis	10	3,921	18	7	3,956	
Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever		10			10	36,298
Cultures						
Blood						
Typhoid	21	5,509		2	5,532	
Salmonella	3				3	
Brucella		4			4	
Other organisms		1			1	5,540
Stool and Urine						
Typhoid	103	21,867		800	22,771	
Salmonella	262				262	23,033
Stool						
Bacillary Dysentery	353				353	353
Tuberculosis						
Microscopic						
Acid-fast stain	2,188	14,346	204	434	17,170	
Cultures					807	
Animal inoculation					42	18,021
Venereal Diseases						
Gonorrhea						
Smears	7,433	69,426	2,418	1,063	80,340	
Cultures	2,873	22,644		208	25,725	
Ophthalmia	19	273		32	295	106,360
Syphilis						
Kahn						
Blood						
Qualitative	83,724	360,164	8,918	23,048	475,854	
Quantitative	38,824				38,824	
Verification test	118				118	
Evaluation test	131	194	2	20	353	515,149
Spinal fluid						
Qualitative	1,133	9,229	32	89	10,483	
Quantitative	866				866	11,349
Eagle						
Blood						
Qualitative	18,229	106,179	5,534	1,051	130,993	
Evaluation test						130,993
Mazzini						
Blood						
Qualitative	18,757	70,912	9,563	4,761	103,993	
Evaluation test	134	194	6	19	353	104,346
Darkfield	67	113	1	10	191	191
Chaneroid	1	6			7	7
Granuloma inguinale		1			1	1

TABLE 1 (Continued).—SUMMARY REPORT OF LABORATORIES

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Total
Rabies						
Dogs.....	198	343		26	567	
Cats.....	10	71		7	88	
Other animals—Calf.....	1	1			2	
Other animals.....		25			25	
Animal inoculations.....						682
Miscellaneous						
Smears.....	2	74		1	77	
Cultures.....	6	228		1	235	
Leprosy.....		5			5	
Cerebrospinal fluid meningitis.....		32			32	
Spinal fluid globulin.....		6,173			6,173	
Infectious mononucleosis.....	4	46			50	
Trichomonas.....		2			2	6,574
PHOTOELECTRIC COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATIONS						
Hemoglobin.....					3,878	
Protein cerebrospinal fluid.....					7,601	11,479
			No. Samples Examined	Total Number Tests Made	Grand Total	
WATER						
Bacteriological.....			14,364	32,247	32,247	
Chemical						
Water.....			51	311		
Miscellaneous.....			60	93		
Sewage and polluted water.....			1,777	2,259		
Chloride determination.....			38	38		
Chlorine determination.....			6	6		
Chemical determination.....			3	10		
Mineral determination.....			2	26		
Sterilizing solutions.....			5	5	2,748	
MILK PRODUCTS						
Milk.....			3,886	14,327		
Cream.....			615	2,020		
Ice Cream.....			469	939		
Chocolate Milk.....			289	658		
Cryscope.....			63	74		
Dairy alkalies.....			106	201		
Bottle counts.....			110	110		
Sedimentation.....			49	49		
Miscellaneous.....			3	3	18,381	
MISCELLANEOUS						
Crab Meat.....			2	4		
Oysters.....			20	40		
Narcotics.....			142	288		
Solutions.....			809	809		
Sand for screening.....			3	36		
Eating utensil swab test.....			2,619	2,619		
Spinal fluid cell counts.....			1,064	1,064		
Blood alcohol determination.....			4	4		
Toxicology.....			32	60		
Alcohol determination.....			2	2		
Food analysis.....			1	1		
Gum mastic on spinal fluid.....			147	147	4,624	

TABLE II
TYPES OF SALMONELLA AND SHIGELLA ISOLATED
DURING 1945

Salmonella anatum	Salmonella montevideo
Salmonella bareilly	Salmonella newport
Salmonella bredney	Salmonella newington
Salmonella-cholerae-suis	Salmonella norwich
var. Kunzendorf	Salmonella cranienberg
Salmonella cerro	Salmonella oregon
Salmonella daytona	Salmonella para-typhi B
Salmonella derby	Salmonella para-typhi B
Salmonella give	var. java
Salmonella hartford	Salmonella poona
Salmonella javiana	Salmonella saint paul
Salmonella litchfield	Salmonella san diego
Salmonella luciana	Salmonella seftenberg
Salmonella madelia	Salmonella tallahassee
Salmonella manhattan	Salmonella tennessee
Salmonella miami	Salmonella typhi-murium
Salmonella minnesota	Salmonella worthington
Shigella alkalescens	Shigella flexner
Shigella boyd 88	Shigella schmitz
Shigella dispar	Shigella sonne

NARCOTICS

M. H. DOSS, Director

The Bureau of Narcotics is charged by law with the enforcement of all narcotic, medical and pharmacy laws of the State, the registration and licensing of all drug stores, wholesalers and retailers of narcotic drugs, practitioners of the healing arts, and guarding of the building, grounds and equipment of the State Board of Health. The director for the past year has served as Acting Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and was relieved on November 15, 1945 by the return from military service of Mr. Frank Whiddon. Since June 1, 1945, the director of this bureau has served as Transportation Officer in charge of automotive equipment.

The Bureau of Narcotics operates with a personnel of four field agents, three armed guards, one detective assigned to the bureau by the City of Jacksonville at no cost to the State, one senior clerk, one chief clerk, and a director. Field offices are located at Miami, Tampa, Tallahassee and Orlando.

The price of illicit narcotics being regulated by the supply and demand is at an all-time high, being from ten to fifteen dollars per grain, as evidenced by purchases made by officers of this bureau. There has been no purchase or seizure of smuggled or untaxed narcotics. All such drugs purchased for evidence or seized have been taxpaid narcotics diverted from legal channels into the bootleg market. There has been an alarming increase in the number of thefts and robberies of narcotic drugs from drug stores, wholesale drug houses and physicians' offices, cars and medical bags. The bureau has been most successful in the apprehension of these gangs and has received the cooperation of the courts in long sentences; one case resulting in a life sentence, the defendant being tried as a fourth offender which provides a life sentence as a habitual criminal.

TOTAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

Total number of investigations.....	1018
Total number of violations corrected where no legal action was taken.....	154
Total number of arrests.....	78
Total number of criminal prosecutions.....	64
Aggregate sentences imposed by the courts: 52 years, 3 months, 8 days.	
Aggregate fines imposed by the courts.....	\$9366.70
Total number of defendants receiving probation, deferred or suspended sentence.....	27
Total number defendants (Narcotic Addicts) sentenced to Raiford or Lexington Narcotic Farm.....	3

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Total number criminal cases dismissed, nolle prosequi, vacated or released	10
Total number cases resulting in an acquittal	3
Total number miles driven	77,673
Total number bonds estreated	\$1,000.00

UNIFORM NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Number of arrests	43
Aggregate sentences imposed by the Criminal Courts... 46 years, 7 months	
Aggregate fines imposed by the Criminal Courts.....	\$7,500.00
Number of persons receiving a deferred, withheld or suspended sentence	19
Number defendants placed on probation	10
Number cases discharged or nolle prosequi by the courts.....	3
Number prosecutions resulting in an acquittal by jury.....	3
Growing plants of marihuana seized during the year.....	5

MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT

Number of arrests	8
Aggregate sentences imposed by the courts..... 8 years, 8 days	
Aggregate fines imposed by the courts.....	\$1,150.00
Number receiving suspended sentences	3
Number defendants placed on probation	1
Number violations corrected where no legal action was taken.....	58
Number Medical Doctors (M.D.) registered.....	1936
Number Osteopathic Physicians (D.O.) registered	420
Number Naturopathic Physicians (N.D.) registered.....	226
Numbers Masseurs registered	317
Number Chiropractors registered	68
Number Emergency Doctors registered	37

STATE DRUG AND SIGN ACT (Pharmacy)

Number arrests	13
Aggregate fines imposed by Criminal Courts.....	\$ 716.75
Number violations corrected where no legal action was taken	96
Number Pharmacists cited before State Board of Pharmacy for suspension or revocation of pharmacist license.....	3
Number Drug Stores registered for fiscal year 1945-46.....	735

NOTE: There was considerably more trouble with drug stores during the past year as evidenced by thirteen criminal prosecutions and fines aggregating \$716.75. It is the director's opinion that this is due to the shortage of pharmacists, and certain stores are operated without the supervision of a licensed pharmacist at all hours as provided by law. It is believed this situation will improve during 1946. The Bureau of Narcotics continues to enjoy the full cooperation of the State Board of of Pharmacy.

GUARD SERVICE

This Bureau of Narcotics is charged with the guarding of buildings, grounds and equipment of the State Board of Health. Three armed, uniformed guards are used in patrolling the buildings and grounds at all hours when offices are closed.

There are many services rendered physicians and the general public by these guards during hours the State Board of Health is closed.

VITAL STATISTICS

EDWARD M. L'ENGLE, M.D., Director

The detailed report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for 1945 will be published separately after the receipt and compilation of complete information for the year. It is hoped this volume will be distributed by December 1, 1946.

The number of applications for searches of the records decreased in 1945. There was, however, a marked increase in the number of applications for records in connection with Veterans' Administration claims. The number of delayed birth certificates filed, both by this bureau and by the county judges, was about the same as for the year 1944.

There was a decrease of almost 10,000 in the number of marriages in 1945 as compared with 1944. This decrease was apparently due in part to the pre-marital examination law which became effective October 1, 1945, and the three-day waiting period law which went into operation in June, 1945. Divorces continue to increase; there being almost 3,000 more in 1945 than in 1944 and almost 6,000 more than in 1943.

The number of births in 1945 was approximately the same as in 1944 while deaths showed a slight decrease. The new law requiring a prenatal blood examination has necessitated the return of a great many birth certificates to the attendants at birth in order that information concerning this prenatal test could be given on the back of the certificates.

Figures for 1945 show a decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis, pneumonia, malaria, diphtheria, and pellagra. Puerperal and infant deaths also show a decrease for the year. The number of deaths from cancer increased slightly. The number of deaths from motor vehicle accidents also increased, due probably to the end of gasoline rationing, but this increase was not as much as might have been anticipated. Deaths from all accidents showed a decrease, part of which decrease may be attributed to the considerable decrease in the number of airplane accidents since the cessation of hostilities.

The population figures used in estimating rates in the 1944 and 1945 reports are more accurate than those used in reports for the past few years due to the fact that population

estimates have now been computed on the basis of the 1940 Federal Census and the State Census of April 8, 1945. The State Census figures are not complete yet by sex and color, and accurate figures for some of the smaller areas of population still are unavailable, but the estimates in general are as accurate as any which can be computed by the arithmetical method.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

PAUL T. BAKER, Personnel Supervisor

On November 25, 1945, the State Board of Health authorized the appointment of a Personnel Supervisor to perform the following duties:

To install a complete system of personnel records and keep them up to date; to develop records on attendance and leave for all employees, and have information available for use at any time; to see that periodic ratings of employee efficiency are made, and that these ratings are used when promotions and salary increases are being considered; to keep records on in-service training of employees, and to see that regulations concerning training are applied; to make studies of use of personnel in offices and units when directed by State Health Officer; to counsel with individual employees concerning their problems; to make recommendations concerning transfers, demotions, dismissals, etc.; to group employees on basis of service and efficiency ratings and salary increases and have information available for use of State Health Officer and the State Board of Health members when salary increases are being considered, in order that all employees may be treated equitably; to see that all appointments are made in accordance with rules adopted by State Board of Health, and that payrolls are properly made up.

The appointment was tendered to Paul T. Baker, who reported to the State Health Officer for duty on November 26, 1945.

A small office force was selected, and the installation of personnel records was begun immediately. A service record for each employee was brought up-to date and records developed for attendance and leave. All directors of bureaus and divisions, and county health officers were requested to submit an efficiency report on each employee covering the period January 1 to November 30, 1945 and a careful analysis was made of the recommendations of bureau chiefs for increases in salaries to be effective on the 1st of the following year.

The Personnel Supervisor from time to time made recommendations to the State Health Officer, pertaining to general personnel policies, practices and procedures; also for revisions of the State Merit System Rules and changes in salary ranges of the various classifications.

A stenographic pool was established and under the direction of the Personnel Supervisor, gave stenographic assistance to the various bureaus and divisions when such assistance was called for.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

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TABLE 1.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL ACCORDING TO BUREAUS, DIVISIONS, BRANCH LABS., RAPID TREATMENT CENTERS, AND V. D. CLINICS—DECEMBER 31, 1945

CLASSIFICATION	Adminis- tration	Finance and Accounts	Malaria Control	Sanitary Engineering	Vital Statistics	Local Health Service	Tuberculosis Control	Narcotics	Maternal and Child Health	Dental Health	Health Education	Public Health Nursing	Preventable Diseases
Physicians.....	1				1	1	1		1				
Dentist.....										2			
Nurses.....							2			1		1	
Lab. Technical.....			1					4		1			
Narcotics Insp.....													
Sanitary Engineers.....				5									
Sanitary Consult.....						2							
Clerical.....	11	12		4	44	3	3	2	6	1	3	2	13
Accounting.....		3							1				
Guards.....								3					
Janitors.....	3												
Dieners.....													
Laborers.....	2												
VD Investigators.....													
Attached Fed. Employ.....			144	3			1					2	2
Miscellaneous	7	1	1	2				1	2		4	1	
TOTAL.....	24	16	146	14	45	6	7	10	10	4	7	6	15

TABLE 1 (Continued).—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL ACCORDING TO BUREAUS, DIVISIONS, BRANCH LABS.,
TABLE 1 (Continued).—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL

CLASSIFICATION	Central Laboratory	Miami Laboratory	Pensacola Laboratory	Tallahassee Laboratory	Tampa Laboratory	Jacksonville R. T. C.	Gulf Coast R. T. C.	Ocala R. T. C.	Escambia Co. V. D. Clinic	Flagler Co. V. D. Clinic	Jacksonville Duval Co. V. D. Clinic	Palm Beach V. D. Clinic	Statewide V. D. Clinic	Total
Physicians.....											1			6
Dentists.....														2
Nurses.....						1	2	4			5	2		15
Lab. Technical.....	16	9	2	2	6	4		1	2		12	2		60
Narcotics Insp.....														4
Sanitary Engineers.....														5
Sanitary Consult.....														2
Clerical.....	17	4	1	1	5	4	1	15	2		6	5	3	168
Accounting.....														4
Guards.....							1	1						5
Janitors.....					1				1		1			6
Dieners.....	14	3	2	2	2						1			24
Laborers.....	2					4	7	32						47
V. D. Investigators.....						2	1		2		2	1	4	12
Miscellaneous.....						1	2	5		1				28
Attached Fed. Employ.....						2		2	1					157
TOTAL.....	49	16	5	5	14	18	14	60	8	1	28	10	7	545

TABLE 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL ACCORDING TO DISTRICT AND COUNTY HEALTH UNITS—DECEMBER 31, 1945.

CLASSIFICATION	N. Fla. Health Dist.	Cent. Fla. Health Dist.	S. E. Fla. Health Dist.	S. W. Fla. Health Dist.	Alachua County	Baker County	Bay County	Bradford County	Broward County	Clay County	Dade County	Duval County	Escambia County	Franklin County	Gadsden County	Gulf County	Highlands County	Hillsboro County	Holmes County
Physicians.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Dentists.....											1							1	
Nurses.....	1	1	1	1	10	1	3	2	5	1	33	8	7	1	5	1	1	23	1
San. Officers.....		1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	23	3	5	1	2	1	1	20	1
Clerical.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	20	3	6	1	2	1	1	19	1
Accounting.....																		1	
Janitors.....	1				1			1			1		4	1	1			3	
Laborers.....													3			1		2	
V. D. Investigators.....							1				2		3					2	
Miscellaneous.....							1	1			12		1					17	1
TOTAL.....	4	4	4	4	18	4	11	6	11	3	95	15	30	4	10	3	3	90	4

TABLE 2—(Continued)—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL ACCORDING TO DISTRICT AND COUNTY HEALTH UNITS—
DECEMBER 31, 1945

CLASSIFICATION	Jackson County	Jefferson County	Lake County	Leon County	Levy County	Madison County	Monroe County	Nassau County	Okaloosa County	Orange County	Pinellas County	Polk County	Santa Rosa County	Seminole County	Sumter County	Taylor County	Volusia County	Wakulla County	Walton County	Washington County	Total
Physicians.....	*1	1	*1	1	1	*1	1	*1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**26
Dentists.....	3	1	4	5	1	1	2	2	1	11	1	1	1	4	1	2	8	1	1	1	3
Nurses.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	166
San Officers.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	99
Clerical.....	1	1	4	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	104
Accounting.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Janitors.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
Laborers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
V. D. Investigators.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	56
TOTAL.....	7	5	11	15	4	6	7	7	4	21	17	11	4	8	4	6	24	4	3	3	497

*Serving two counties.

**Part-time Physicians are included under Miscellaneous.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

G. WILSON BALTZELL, Director

The following funds were received and disbursed by the State Board of Health during the fiscal year July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945.

TABLE 1—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR
JULY 1, 1944 TO JUNE 30, 1945

	Balance June 30, 1944	Receipts	Total	Disbursements	Balance June 30, 1945
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	\$ 5,174.22	\$ 6,036.47	\$ 11,210.69	\$ 579,266.78	\$ 11,210.69
General Revenue.....	1,000.00	579,266.78	579,266.78	579,266.78	1,000.00
State Health Officers Revolving Fund.....					
Less County Health Unit Allotments.....	\$ 6,174.22	\$ 585,303.25	\$ 591,477.47	\$ 579,266.78	\$ 12,210.69
		208,212.00	208,212.00	208,212.00	
U. S. P. H. Service—General Health.....	\$ 6,174.22	\$ 377,091.25	\$ 383,265.47	\$ 371,054.78	\$ 12,210.69
U. S. P. H. Service—Venereal Disease.....	6,785.93	213,494.67	220,280.60	216,372.73	3,907.87
U. S. P. H. Service—Tuberculosis Control.....	7.47	364,512.62	364,520.09	364,596.41	76.32
Childrens Bureau—M. C. H.....	276,557.92	32,638.00	309,195.92	753.64	31,884.36
Centralization of Marriage and Divorce.....	5,559.46	769,332.20	1,045,890.12	758,051.13	287,838.99
Certified Copies of Birth and Death Certificates.....	8,602.56	35,668.25	44,270.81	33,083.37	8,144.34
Registration of Doctors and Midwives.....	3,660.72	32,920.24	36,580.96	33,767.66	7,755.14
Drug Store Inspection.....	185.50	2,607.00	2,792.50	1,657.26	1,135.24
Malaria Control—Escambia County.....	3,660.72	7,560.00	11,220.72	6,786.45	4,433.77
Cooperative Malaria Project (R. F.).....	5,348.77	4,500.00	9,848.77	456.54	392.23
Division of Malaria Research (R. F.).....	4,447.58	1,374.65	5,822.23	2,485.08	3,337.15
Quarantine Hospital (Lanham Act).....	1,860.28	25,826.72	27,687.00	16,638.49	11,048.51
Rapid Treatment Center.....	531.59	.....	531.59	485.20	46.39
	—55,128.89	452,976.19	397,847.30	401,848.17	—4,000.87
Total.....	\$ 264,592.61	\$ 2,311,501.79	\$ 2,576,094.40	\$ 2,208,036.91	\$ 368,057.49
Brought from Recap. of Local Health Projects.....					
State Funds.....	31,969.35	208,212.00	240,181.35	184,224.70	55,956.65
Local Funds.....	82,269.69	649,371.42	731,641.11	629,941.40	101,699.71
Grand Total.....	\$ 114,239.04	\$ 857,583.42	\$ 971,822.46	\$ 814,166.10	\$ 157,656.36
	\$ 378,831.65	\$ 3,169,085.51	\$ 3,547,916.86	\$ 3,022,203.01	\$ 525,713.85

FOOTNOTE:

*Returned to the Rockefeller Foundation.

TABLE 2—RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS

STATE LEVEL	State	Local	U. S. P. H. SERVICE			State V. D.	Children's Bureau	Federal Works Agency	Rockefeller Foundation	Fees	Total
			G. H.	V. D.	T. B.						
Salaries.....	\$124,656.16	.....	\$102,776.69	\$ 87,983.50	\$200.00	\$32,339.00	\$ 58,051.93	\$199,811.19	\$12,481.44	\$68,998.27	\$ 687,298.18
Operating Expenses.....	171,404.36	.....	39,612.63	128,448.41	553.64	41,615.14	641,158.57	20,252.18	7,098.67	6,296.47	1,238,710.07
Total State Level.....	\$296,060.52	.....	\$142,389.32	\$216,431.91	\$753.64	\$73,954.14	\$699,210.50	\$402,333.37	\$19,580.11	\$75,294.74	\$1,926,008.25
Total Local Health Projects.....	\$184,224.70	\$629,941.40	\$ 73,983.41	\$148,164.50	.....	\$ 1,040.12	\$ 58,840.63	.....	.....	.....	\$1,096,194.76
Total State Level and Local Health Pro- jects.....	\$480,285.22	\$629,941.40	\$216,372.73	\$364,596.41	\$753.64	\$74,994.26	\$758,051.13	\$402,333.37	\$19,580.11	\$75,294.74	\$3,022,203.01

TABLE 3—RECAPITULATION OF SALARIES BY DEPARTMENTS AND FUNDS

DEPARTMENT	State	U. S. P. H. SERVICE				State V. D.	Children's Bureau	Federal Works Agency	Rockefeller Foundation	Fees	Total
		G. H.	V. D.	T. B.							
Administration.....	\$13,997.86	\$ 6,860.00	\$ 5,366.66	\$.....	\$ 281.29	\$ 2,457.13	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 28,962.94
Laboratories.....	37,237.21	37,088.46	37,522.83	.....	23,276.12	1,932.00	.....	.....	.....	61,773.94	135,121.68
Vital Statistics.....	8,797.62	6,930.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,433.56
Sanitary Engineering.....	14,453.70	21,624.44	5,768.38	.....	769.97	4,088.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,078.14
Finance and Accounts.....	10,262.78	3,770.60	3,397.07	.....	2,586.00	2,764.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,660.06
Health Education.....	4,827.61	2,105.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,680.62
Narcotics.....	8,900.29	3,950.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,224.33	20,074.62
Veneral Disease Control.....	.....	.....	27,743.45	.....	277.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,020.95
Epidemiology.....	5,100.00	1,680.00	1,420.65	.....	.....	1,240.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,441.30
Local Health Service.....	6,211.29	3,780.00	1,722.32	.....	2,081.45	2,010.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,805.06
Tuberculosis.....	5,100.00	6,814.03	.....	.....	.....	131.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,045.64
Dental Health.....	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	6,525.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,325.00
Public Health Nursing.....	3,629.33	2,520.00	5,042.14	.....	1,520.00	8,327.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,039.37
Maternal and Child Health.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,830.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,830.17
Malaria Control.....	3,600.00	1,980.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,728.39
Merit System.....	292.41	1,877.76	.....	.....	1,546.67	15,743.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,716.84
E. M. I. C. Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,743.60
Field Training Center—Gainesville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Rapid Treatment Center (F. W. A.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199,811.19
Division of Malaria Research.....	2,027.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,333.05
Jacksonville-Duval V. D. Program.....	183.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,027.00
Palm Beach V. D. Program.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183.00
Holmes County Health Unit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00
Total Salaries.....	\$124,656.16	\$102,776.69	\$87,983.50	\$200.00	\$32,339.00	\$ 58,051.93	\$199,811.19	\$ 12,481.44	\$68,998.27	\$687,298.18	

TABLE 4—RECAPITULATION OF OPERATING EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENTS AND FUNDS

	State	U. S. P. H. SERVICE				State V. D.	Children's Bureau	Federal Works Agency	Rockefeller Foundation	Fees	Total
		G. H.	V. D.	T. B.							
Administration.....	\$ 3,481.50	\$ 3,197.85	\$ 5,502.18	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 6,679.35
Laboratories.....	13,536.76	5,425.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,464.20
Vital Statistics.....	32,276.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,985.41
Sanitary Engineering.....	14,929.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,929.56
Finance and Accounts.....	423.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423.35
Health Education.....	7,669.08	1,160.63	2,939.15	134.68	.....	1,269.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,173.37
Narcotics.....	5,276.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,255.95
Veneral Disease Control.....	3,821.03	.....	117,156.46	.....	40,592.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,569.78
Epidemiology.....	1,020.94	3,633.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,654.69
Local Health Service.....	5,700.48	1,065.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,700.48
Tuberculosis.....	6,095.34	808.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,487.83
Dental Health.....	2,713.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,022.02
Public Health Nursing.....	2,985.83	.....	113.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,897.72
Maternal and Child Health.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,305.97
Malaria Control.....	1,422.48	5,775.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,534.77
Merit System.....	1,118.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,840.17
Training.....	65,170.39	3,403.46	2,737.62	91.88	1,022.85	2,862.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,358.29
Other Expenses—All Departments.....	13,391.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,734.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,665.15
Unliquidated Obligations.....	.....	1,751.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,751.40
E. M. I. C. Administration.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,356.00
E. M. I. C. General.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610,607.82
Insulin Appropriation for Purchase and Distribution.....	6,176.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,176.42
Rapid Treatment Centers (F. W. A.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202,036.98
Quarantine Hospital (F. W. A.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485.20
Malaria Control—Escambia County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456.54
Division of Malaria Research.....	93.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,305.44
Jacksonville-Duval V. D. Program.....	69.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.50
Escambia County Health Unit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.20
Total.....	\$173,980.85	\$39,612.63	\$128,448.41	\$553.64	\$41,615.14	\$641,158.57	\$202,522.18	\$ 7,098.67	\$6,296.47	\$1,241,286.56	
Less Refunds.....	—2,576.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—2,576.41
Total Necessary and Regular.....	\$171,404.36	\$39,612.63	\$128,448.41	\$553.64	\$41,615.14	\$641,158.57	\$202,522.18	\$ 7,098.67	\$6,296.47	\$1,238,710.07	

TABLE 5—RECAPITULATION OF COUNTY HEALTH UNITS AND LOCAL V. D. PROGRAMS
DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS

LOCAL PROJECTS	State	Loc:l	U. S. P. H. SERVICE		State V. D.	Children's Bureau	Total
			G. H.	V. D.			
Alachua	\$ 5,483.34	\$ 16,812.87	\$ 1,750.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$	\$ 413.00	\$ 26,319.21
Baker	2,098.06	3,708.96	1,735.00	300.00		160.00	8,002.02
Bay	7,161.64	15,224.35	3,117.25	2,842.78		1,819.84	30,165.86
Broward	6,404.96	10,454.29	2,385.00	2,212.10		2,600.67	24,057.02
Clay-Bradford	3,135.00	9,904.02	2,100.00	2,635.71			17,774.73
Dade	18,061.58	170,994.73	8,603.87	20,349.90			229,357.40
Duval	9,712.66	19,332.29	4,700.00	16,254.57		11,347.32	40,260.29
Escambia	3,101.61	21,821.80	1,564.84	2,994.64	212.17	6,515.34	52,221.61
Franklin-Gulf-Wakulla	2,070.04	8,923.88	1,572.58	3,300.00		3,241.00	18,700.71
Highlands-Glades	6,742.74	9,786.74	1,970.00	3,300.00		2,456.50	19,565.28
Hillsborough	24,740.95	4,668.17	1,341.29	1,431.44		1,087.50	15,271.14
Holmes	1,245.00	138,538.49	6,362.00	13,525.63		4,739.10	187,906.17
Jackson	5,145.70	4,703.21	2,400.00	900.38		1,307.63	7,616.22
Jefferson	4,411.26	4,185.95	3,225.00	3,330.00		815.50	18,877.15
Lake	4,891.07	11,348.07	3,690.00	1,572.58		861.30	11,092.13
Leon	3,000.00	10,302.23	2,571.94	1,500.00		2,068.00	23,032.14
Levy	4,149.30	4,905.79	2,571.94	4,620.00		2,585.86	22,758.09
Madison	460.00	5,148.06	1,180.00	720.00		513.00	11,710.73
Monroe	6,581.72	11,095.45	1,080.00	1,279.03	87.50	2,927.75	11,756.39
Nassau	1,438.61	5,126.89	688.19	3,285.32		10.50	18,936.02
Okaloosa	9,251.32	2,798.91	1,560.00	1,530.00		77.00	13,937.30
Orange	9,786.15	14,816.65	4,340.00	4,266.67		2,873.66	35,548.30
Pinellas	3,548.39	27,202.12	3,190.00	7,980.95		3,679.76	51,888.98
Polk	3,163.83	18,763.04	580.00	1,443.55			24,334.98
Santa Rosa	4,550.00	1,936.29	1,630.49	561.29			7,291.90
Seminole	2,174.35	8,038.13	1,675.00	1,850.00		2,115.25	18,248.38
Sumter	3,148.76	3,249.22	1,405.39	291.94			7,120.90
Taylor	11,643.03	4,009.43	875.57	2,388.37			10,422.13
Volusia	3,592.35	29,372.64	4,615.00	5,669.80		2,517.15	53,817.62
Walton	1,932.00	2,438.56	2,075.00	1,738.39			7,789.30
Washington		3,914.82		1,860.00			9,781.82
VENEREAL DISEASE PROGRAMS							
Jacksonville-Duval Counties		18,086.71		25,003.47	220.45		43,310.63
Brevard County		911.70					911.70
Citrus County-Inverness and Crystal R.-Dixie County-Cross City		257.00		825.00	75.00		1,157.00
Flagler County-Bunnell		247.95		60.00	60.00		1,200.00
Marion County-Ocala	352.05			1,100.00	100.00		1,200.00
St. Lucie-Fort Pierce				1,120.00	110.00		4,805.99
Palm Beach County				4,630.99	175.00		273.00
Indian River		273.00					
Totals	\$184,224.70	\$629,941.40	\$ 73,983.41	\$148,164.50	\$ 1,040.12	\$ 58,840.63	\$1,096,194.76